THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 103.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

London is to have a scientific club.

Harry McCarthy is in Montgomery, Alabama.

Seven Americans are on the Russian railroad staff.

There are over 2,000 Odd Fellows in Washington.

Fine sales of tobacco are announced by the Paducah papers.

Cork trees are now raised in South Florida from seed imported from Portugal.

The Mont Cenis tunnel railroad is to be open to travel on the first of January, 1871.

Joseph Smith, jr., the Mormon leader is not dead as reported, but Mrs. Joe. Smith is.

Mr. Motley's instructions on the Alabama claims will not be ready by the time he sails.

The village of You Bet, in Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Colonel T. B. Howard, an old, prominent citizen, died in Columbus, Georgia, a few days ago.

A stove in Benton county had an explosion the other day as a result of the use of *borrowed* wood.

The South Carolina Legislature killed the State University by electing a couple of negro trustees.

Disraeli and the Conservative party in the Commons are being voted down by large majorities.

The Prince Royal of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden are to be married on the 27th of July next.

The Paducah *Herald* understands that the mails from that city to New York have lately been robbed frequently.

Two French women ride the bicycle at a New York rink in a costume that would make the Black Crook beauties blush.

Frank Wilson, an estimable young man of Richmond, Va., accidentally shot and killed himself in that city a few days ago.

Hon. Sam. Judah, for more than half a century one of the leading lawyers of Indiana, died in Vincennes on Saturday morning.

The subject of tax on brokers' sales is still under consideration at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A decision will soon be made.

The question of separating the Siamese twins will soon decide itself, as Chang is in failing health, while Eng is robust and healthy.

Ex-President Johnson will be present at the grand picnic at Murfreesboro, on May-day, by invitation from some of the most prominent citizens of that city.

Miss Hannah Hudson, of Auburn, New York, suicided with laudanum, because her father was out of employment and she did not wish to be a burden to him.

A girl riding on a mule which would not get off the railroad track, was so injured by the locomotive, near Sedan, Iowa, that her life is despaired of. The father has sued the railroad company for $15,000 damages.

Four women are to be appointed to one thousand two hundred dollar places in New York, as searchers of female passengers from abroad, and there are seven hundred applicants for the positions.

Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel have lately displayed great aversion to signing any more death warrants; so that fewer persons are nowadays executed in Austria and Italy than in any other European countries.

Mr. Mansell, living near Quitman, Texas, showed the editor of the *Clarion*, a few days ago, a lot of sugar which he made from the ribbon cane, which, the editor says, can't be beaten in any county in Texas.

On Saturday last, a young negro man named Horace, in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, shot his mother through the head, killing her instantly. A party of negroes, some fifteen or twenty in number, took Horace to the woods and literally riddled his hide with bullets, and left him to the buzzards.

A German named Charles E. Green, a collector of the North American Life Insurance Company, absconded from St. Louis Monday night with about one thousand dollars of the company's money.

A Desmoines dispatch says there are now but fifteen miles of track to lay to connect the two roads of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The iron will hereafter be laid from the east end at the rate of a mile a day until the connection is made.

A Leading Radical Paper on General Sickles.

As it is at last pretty definitely settled that General Sickles gets the Spanish mission, the following fine estimate of him, from William Cullen Bryant's paper, the New York *Evening Post*, has a particular interest:

"There seems to be a conspiracy in certain quarters to talk General Sickles into notice as a candidate for the place of Minister to Spain. When Mr. Sickles was sent to England as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation, the appointment was deemed a discreditable one, and it will be a worse mistake to assign him a higher and more responsible post. If he has done, as is claimed for him, the country any service in the late civil war, vote him a sword and a pension, and let him go; but do not confer on such a man any place of honor or trust. It would be better to give him the salary of a foreign Minister and keep him at home. As long as there is a respectable man to be had for the place —and there are scores upon scores to be had for the asking—let not such a man as General Sickles be sent abroad as a select sample of our countrymen."

LITTLE SPRAGUE.

He Gives a Gushing Account of the "Puppy Dog" Story—The Printed, Undelivered Portion of his Latest Speech.

Senator Sprague's explanation, to a New York correspondent, of his allusion to the "mastiff" and "puppy" in his speech, is as follows:

I merely drew an illustration of two dogs, which I actually met, and which actually treated me and I them as I stated in my speech. I made the illustration because it saved a long argument and made my speech shorter. I made no application to any Senator by word, tone, look and gesture. Only one Senator has taken it up, and he, Mr. Abbott, has chosen to apply it by implication to himself, and has, by a process which I care not to analyze, actually chosen the meaner dog of the two. Nye didn't assume the other dog. He was too sharp for that. No other Senator except Mr. Abbott made any application, and his doing so is not my fault. The illustration was in my written speech, and I could not know that either Mr. Abbott, Mr. Nye, or any other man intended to speak or what they intended to say. I intend to be diverted by no personal quarrel from bringing my plan before the country. After this is done, I will fight the whole caboodle of them, singly or alone, just as they wish. I do not believe that any man thinks I am a coward. I have been under fire and have been wounded. I do not think my courage admits question or needs vindication; therefore I shall not attempt to get engaged in a street brawl; but I do not intend to avoid my daily walks, and if I am attacked I shall certainly defend myself. I do not think I could rest a moment with a hostile hand on my shoulder, and the man who assails me and publishes his intention to do it, when he undertakes it does so at the peril of his life. As to the code, I do not believe in it, and will not recognize it. I recognize self-defence, however, as the first law of nature. I do not care to live long. I have no fondness for a long life, and I have no particular ties to bind me here. But I intend to live long enough to get my plan through, or at least understood before the people. It is right, it is certain to prevail. I had no vanity in proposing it. I have studied it out and have come to it alone, but I tried to have others than I propose it. I talked it over to members of Congress. I saturated committees with it. I tried to influence all the Cabinet with it. I strove to get it through the head of the President, but he is a gone case, the politicians own him. What did I encounter? Argument? Answer? No; but personal abuse and ridicule, and a family war on my business. Then I retorted, and showed that I put Anthony himself into the Senate; that I paid the requisite taxes of $10,000, which were necessary to elect Burnside Governor. He stands to-day on my pocket-book, and now I am supreme in Rhode Island. I was re-elected Senator without a dissenting vote; Democrats and Republicans voted for me to a man. My man, Seth Padelford, is to succeed Burnside for Governor. I receive letters every day from all parts of my State declaring that I am indorsed. I intend to stay in Washington all summer, and "fight it out on this line."

Courier-Journal Special, 27th.]

Senator Sprague concludes in the *Globe* to-day the publication of forty-three columns of letters from various portions of the country in his present speeches, and succeeds them by printing that portion of his remarks he did not deliver in the Senate on Thursday last. The remarks are as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: These are but part of the letters I have received touching the great question now before the country. I do not propose to enter in my general discussion of these questions at this time because the Senate is not a body that can now act on them. I make no attack on the remarks or motives of Senators who have antagonized themselves with me. They have touched no points bearing on the great question at issue. My words and position in reference to the policy and principles I advance stand unrefuted. I have criticised your presiding officer, (Mr. Anthony,) not from any personal feeling toward him, but because he is a representative of that kind of power and influence which is reducing the nation to a condition of moral, intellectual and physical decay. He reflects the sentiments of those upon whom rest the weighty responsibility. Nor do I regard the present machinations of Senators by glossing over the defects by Burnside platitudes. I have never mentioned his name in connection with my remarks. He is not the best defense of my criticisms I may have indirectly uttered. The people will observe that the plotting of Senators in executive sessions of the Senate to fire their paper bullets at me was unknown to me, except rambling utterances which came indirectly, while I have invariably informed each Senator when I intended to open on him. And let it also be observed that I have never acted the part of requesting one branch of the Legislature to fortify me by utterances on questions not before both. Let me say to the people of the whole country that they now need the co-operation of each other. Banish, therefore, all bitter recollections of the past. Apply to the present a remedy for dangers more destructive than war or famine. Study well my words and the plan of relief I have proposed, and unite with me in that which may seem necessary to arrive at a speedy and wholesome solution of the difficulties which surround us. I would preserve all of good we have. Men of the North should remember that the men of the South are native Americans. The South should remember that the intellectual skill and endurance of the men of the North are essential to the strength of the nation. All timid people may be assured that my cardinal principle is to produce radical results by conservative means. I am relieved from the great anxieties that have oppressed me, because I now have the people of the United States to share these anxieties with me. For the past few weeks I have been but reviving my studies and investigations. The letters I have read show that I may be safely followed in the completion of the great work set before me.

The Tribune Scandal—How "H.G." was "Sold."

Cincinnati Commercial Special.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Sun* of to-morrow will contain five columns of an expose of the secret political maneuvering of John Russell Young, the managing editor of the *Tribune*. Letters are published from Young to a friend in Philadelphia, showing that Governor Curtin was approached by Young, in the presence of Colonel A. McClure, in the parlor of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and that Young offered to sell to Curtin the Philadelphia *Post*, and the editorial influence of the New York *Tribune* for five thousand dollars. Curtin said that he did not believe he could deliver his goods, and refused to purchase the same. Overtures were then made to Simon Cameron, who took the bait, and was fleeced out of twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

At the same time Galusha A. Grow was struck for $3,000, and Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, for $1,000.

The letters also show that, as a *Tribune* man, Mr. Young attempted to mulct the Union League of Philadelphia.

An attempt was also made to bleed S. B. Chase, but without success.

The correspondence proves conclusively that Mr. Young took the Cable dispatches of the Associated Press and sent them to the Philadelphia *Post*—a journal partly owned and managed by Young, but outside of the Association.

Other equally astounding exposures are made.

The *Sun* says: "On Friday afternoon last, the originals of the letters were shown to the Hon. H. Greeley. He read them through very carefully. He did not rise to his feet in a fit of passion and smash the bust of Lincoln adorning his sanctum, neither did he break the chair, dismember the table, or split the desk standing in his room. He simply threw himself back in his chair, drew a long breath, and said: 'Well, Sam, this is mighty interesting reading.' Twenty-three hours afterward he left the *Tribune* office and jammed his black felt hat on the back of his head, exclaiming: 'Well, well, sold again for the eighty-sixth time.'"

Mr. Young tendered Mr. Greeley his resignation, but it was not received. Instead, the owners of the gallant old craft assembled in the venerable Horace's private office yesterday afternoon, and it is understood that there Jonah was tossed overboard. Mr. Greeley, it is stated, in consequence of this expose, has withdrawn his acceptance of the Pacific Railroad Commissionership.

SLAUGHTER ON THE RAIL.

The Terrible Disaster on the Long Island Railroad—Six Persons Killed and Eleven Wounded.

From the New York Herald, 26th.]

The Northport morning train, which left Hunter's Point at half-past ten o'clock, and which was due at half-past twelve, consisted of an engine and tender, a baggage and two passenger cars. It reached Jamaica, Long Island, five minutes behind time.

Proceeding on its way to Northport, at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, everything appeared to run smoothly for about a mile and a half beyond Jamaica, when at a place known as Willow Station the last car passed over a broken rail, the foremost truck was loosened, became embedded in the ground and completely tore away the entire bottom of the car, causing the instantaneous death of six persons and most serious injuries to many others. The scene which ensued was frightful, sickening and heartrending. Unconscious of the direful event the driver proceeded fully three hundred feet after the broken rail had been passed, the truck all the while tearing out the bottom planks of the cars. For an instant—for some only an instant—human beings struggled in every posture. But the yawning abyss was opened, and before some could even think, they were launched into eternity by the most torturous means.

One was ground to death, another had her head severed from her body, while others were mangled, gored and deeply cut. The struggle for life was terrible, and the moans and shrieks which rang forth are described as being harrowing in the extreme. Prior to the dreadful occurrence the ill-fated car contained about thirty passengers, very few of whom escaped without sustaining some injuries for as the car moved over the track the aperture increased rapidly, giving but little chance for self-preservation. When about a hundred yards beyond the broken rail the engine came to a stop, and then the awful sight disclosed itself in all its horrors. The forms of human beings were writhing in torture, one being completely rolled up like a ball, and others in most agonizing postures. It was discovered that no less than six persons had been instantly killed, while others presented the appearance of approaching dissolution.

Movment of the Illinois Quill Drivers in Alabama.

A Mobile dispatch of the 27th says:

The Illinois Press Association, numbering some one hundred and twenty gentlemen and about the same number of ladies, will leave Mobile by special train for Montgomery to-morrow morning. They go to accept of the hospitalities the city tendered them two days since. Their visit here, which lasted three days, has done a vast deal to promote good feeling between the sections. They have received great and continuous hospitality from the city government, Board of Trade, and citizens representing all shades of political opinions. The party expressed themselves perfectly delighted with what they have seen for themselves in their progress South. They are surprised at the fertility of the soil, at the climate, and at the opening for industrial manufacturing, as well as commercial and agricultural enterprises.

In all their speeches, in all their private expressions of opinion, one and all have declared that new light has dawned on them. They would not have believed what they have seen for themselves. The Radical editors are surprised at the peaceful condition of the country and its political quietness.

The *Daily Register* has opened its columns to all parties, and is filled with these expressions from some of the most unswerving Republicans.

To-day the Board of Trade gave a steamboat excursion down the harbor through the shipping, and a collation was given on board. There was a further renewal of good fellowship, and a sincere desire to be at peace. The Western editors will go from Montgomery homeward via the Columbus, Mississippi and Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and the Supreme Judgeship.

We clip the following from the Knoxville *Press and Herald* of the 28th:

I have received letters and verbal request from many highly respectable citizens and members of the Bar, irrespective of party and residing in the different divisions of the State, requesting me to become a candidate for the office of one of the Supreme Judges of the State. Knowing, as I do, how vastly the labors of that position have increased within a few years, and fully appreciating the magnitude of the responsibility that ever rests upon the highest judicial tribunal, it has only been after much reflection and with the greatest diffidence that I have brought my mind to the conclusion of yielding to the solicitation of my friends. In doing so, I may be permitted to observe, without casting any reflection upon the conduct or opinions of others who have an equal right to their own views, that, according to the impressions which I have always entertained of the delicate and often solemn duties of the judicial office, I do not think it would be proper, or becoming in me to electioneer for it, as I might feel willing to do for a political position. It is the duty of a Judge to endeavor to be as impartial in his determination as it is possible for human nature to be and, to this end, he should avoid alike the excitement and the obligations of a political canvass. I shall not feel at liberty to abandon this position, unless compelled to by personal attacks and in self-defence. Born and raised in this State, and having resided here all my life, I can only say to the people that, after more than thirty year's practice as a lawyer, I am thoroughly satisfied the preservation of the public liberty depends more upon the faithful administration of justice in the legal tribunals than upon legislation or any other single cause, and that if it is in their pleasure to elevate me to one of the highest judicial offices within their gift, I will, while sincerely distrustful of my own powers, faithfully endeavor to preserve public and private rights and to discharge the duties of that exalted station according to the best of my skill and ability.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

KNOXVILLE, April 27th, 1869.

A young man who has been amusing himself in Augusta, Maine, by going over the dam in the river at that place in a wherry, has at last come to grief. He succeeded in inducing a friend anxious to distinguish himself to keep his company, and the two fools on Saturday, in the presence of an immense crowd, went over the falls. Their boat upset in the surf, and they would have been drowned had not another boat gone to their assistance.

News and Other Paragraphs.

Emund About gets $500 each for his letters in the Paris *Goulois*.

The English railroads earn on an average £37 17s per mile per week.

The last Maine Legislature chartered twenty-nine new Savings banks.

The National Union Photographers will hold its first annual session at Boston June 1.

The Italian Ambassador in Paris recently lost $30,000 in one night's gambling.

Smoking-pipes to the aggregate value of 52,000,000 francs were manufactured in France last year.

Cora Pearl paid a "distinguished author" ten thousand francs for writing her autobiography for her.

Train says: "The New Trinity at Washington is the devil, his imps and the holy Congressional jackass."

Last quarter 109,096,995 postage stamps, valued at $3,269,099, were issued by the Post Office Department.

The *Sun* says that the New York Custom House is "a fine pasture undermined by Government moles."

Dr. Cummings says there will be no more good-sized earthquake to warn scoffers before we receive the final shaking up.

A rumor comes from Berlin that Mrs. Lincoln will shortly be married to the Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.

The London *Spectator* says that the cost of living in London is but little less than in New York, even for mechanics.

A Cleveland newspaper recently advertised that it would send a copy free to any person sending a "club of ten." A young lady in the country sent in the ten-spot of clubs.

A bill declaring ten hours a legal day's work for horse railway and omnibus employes has been introduced in the New York Assembly.

Angus Cameron, formerly connected with the *World* and other New York papers, and during the war an officer of New York militia regiments, died, Monday, at Clinton, Massachusetts.

The hotel bills of the New York Legislative Committee on Election during their recent session in New York was over seven thousand dollars, of which five thousand dollars was for room hire and "incidentals."

The Houses of Parliament in London cost fifteen million dollars in gold, and it is now said that people of taste have a most noble monument, and people of business a most inconvenient house.

It is computed that the total number of persons annually employed in getting coal in Europe is 700,000; in Great Britain, 300,000; in Belgium and France, 120,000; in Prussia, 80,000; and the remaining 200,000 elsewhere.

A St. Louis paper says: "As one of the results of the hailstorm here, it is stated, on the authority of physicians, that over one hundred premature births occurred, brought on by the excitement, and in many cases, terror caused by the storm. Nearly every doctor in town has had more than he could do."

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF BLOOD AND PURIFIER

ROSADALIS ALMANAC

FOR 1869.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO. PROPRIETORS, BALTIMORE, MD.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

OSADALIS

A CERTAIN, SAFE AND SPEEDY cure for SCROFULA in all its forms, primary, secondary and tertiary Syphilis. The formula of this preparation accompanies each package, and commends itself to the notice of Physicians; all over this country can be found living witnesses to the virtue of Rosadalis.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when right cane, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,

I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 190, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
At wholesale, by

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.

apr28

FURNISHING GOODS.

SOUTHERN

FURNITURE HOUSE

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Furniture, Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS, MATTRASSES, ETC.,

228 MAIN STREET.

March 13th, 1869.

50 Pieces English (Jno. Crossley & Son, Halifax), Tapestry Brussels Carpets. New Patterns.

75 Pieces Three-Ply, Two-Ply and other Qualities of Carpet.

60 Pieces Canton, White, Red and White Check, and Fancy Canton Mattings. Some Extra Fine.

25 Pieces Cocoa Matting.

$10,000 worth of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, English Damask Reps, French Terrys, Plain and Silk Stripes, New and Very Desirable Patterns, Brussels and Nottingham Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

We are just in receipt of the above Goods, selected with great care, especially for the Spring trade, and will be sold as low as the same qualities of Goods can be bought in New York city.

☞ Special attention given to Window Decorations.

mar14 M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

T. B. HICOU,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 19, MADISON STREET,

(Room 3, up stairs.)

MEMPHIS, - - - - - - TENN.

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MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in the highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME

—AND—

SURE CONNECTIONS.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

—FOR—

Saint Louis, Chicago and all Eastern, Western and Northern Points.

Leave Memphis (city time) 4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
" " (R. R. ") 5:00 " 4:00 "

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at Ticket Office of the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 225 Jefferson street, corner of Main street.

Baggage checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at hotels, private residences, or on board boats to all principal points.

apr8 A. C. LOW, Agent.

QUICK TIME EAST.

LOUISVILLE ROUTE ALWAYS AHEAD.

Spring Schedule,

COMMENCING February 15, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS ON THE

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

Leave Memphis (city time).. 4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time) 5:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville..... 4:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
" " Indianapolis ..... 10:30 a.m. 7:25 p.m.
" " Cincinnati ..... 11:45 a.m. 12:30 a.m.
" " Baltimore..... 5:30 p.m. 5:30 a.m.
" " Washington ..... 10:30 p.m. 5:15 a.m.
" " Philadelphia ..... 4:30 p.m. 3:10 a.m.
" " New York ..... 7:00 p.m. 6:15 a.m.
" " Boston ..... 6:00 a.m. 5:05 p.m.

Morning Train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.

Leave Memphis (R. R. time) 5:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville..... 11:45 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Sleeping Cars on evening train from Memphis to Louisville, and from Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

Telegraph office in the Ticket office, 227½ Main street.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent. feb21

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintendand conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., have the method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 1st of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good hands for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

MILLS.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL,

NO. 212 ADAMS STREET,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

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RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO

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AND all work pertaining to the interna and external finish of buildings,

Ornamental Decorations in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,

From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work, and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.

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OUR REAL ESTATE REGISTER

—AND—

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CONTAINS a large list Missouri Farms for sale, with accurate description, location, price, terms, name and address of the owner, with character of each county in Missouri; also, latest sectional maps of Missouri—being a valuable Guide to Emigrants. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.

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FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

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WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

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Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, a New York Prices, ALWAYS.

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1869.

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MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

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SPRING SUITS

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(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)

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Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

—FROM—

ALLISON BROTHERS.

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The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

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Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential.

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L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

Hope for the Consumptive.

DR. GABBERT devotes his entire time to the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases, and will refer applicants to a number of patients in and around the city, who are rapidly improving, and to several who have been cured in the last two months. Do not postpone your case because you feel better as the warm weather comes on. If you are not cured you will be much worse next winter. Your disease continues to progress in summer, but you do not feel it so sensibly. The best physician can do but little in this changeable climate to cure you during the winter. The summer is the time to effect the cure, and you should begin soon that you may be CURED, if possible, before next winter. If you have a throat disease of some months standing, it will certainly pass into consumption if not cured.

Dr. Gabbert will show you certificates from those at a distance and refer you personally to patients in the city, of character as follows: to J. M. Patrick, G. Falls, John Johnson, F. M. Cash, S. R. Norment, W. R. Greenlaw, W. H. Wicks, General N. B. Forrest, Dr. W. Gill, Memphis; J. M. Howry, Rev. John N. Waddle, Rev. J. J. Wheat, Mr. Cook, Oxford, Mississippi; Rev. G. T. Stainback, Columbus, Mississippi; Dr. Still, Jackson, Tennessee; Dr. M. A. Simmons, Iuka, Mississippi, and to many others as space would permit.

Patients can be treated at a distance by sending accurate description of the case.

Dr. Gabbert uses the medicines prepared by Dr. Tichenor, of Canton, Mississippi.

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Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

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ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

DESIRING the space it occupies for other uses, the

MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer their present stock of Coke at the very low price of

Ten Cents Per Bushel,

Subject only to removal before 1st of May next Compared with present prices of wood and coal.

Coke, at Ten Cents Per Bushel, is the Cheapest Fuel Ever Offered in This Market, and Those Who Use It Pref

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE—NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return 5 empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 26 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Thirty-five and one-half acres, partly wooded, situate near F. C. Bethel's, on Pigeon Roost road, about four miles from Court Square; small tenement on it.

Or will be exchanged for Dry Dry Goods, Hardware or Drugs, on liberal terms.

W. C. WHITTHORNE.

Address ex-Governor L. G. Harris, office of Harris & Pillow, Memphis, Tenn. apr30

FOR SALE, FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his his beautiful cottage residence, with five large rooms and numerous outhouses, in the suburbs of Hernando, Mississippi. The place is in perfect repair and contains forty-two acres of land, including a young and splendid orchard. Apply to me at Hernando, Miss.

W. A. RAINES.

apr27

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 49 Madison street, office of R. Newton Hart. apri

WANTS.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. Transient custom solicited. apr30

WANTED—In every county in the State of Mississippi, and in the counties of Shelby, Tennessee, and Franklin, Alabama, a thorough, energetic man, to take charge of and devote his entire attention to a good paying business. Address, inclosing three cent stamp, or apply to "King of the West" Manufacturing Company, 13 and 15 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. apr28

WANTED—In every county in the State Of Mississippi, and in the counties of Shelby, Tenn., and Franklin, Ala., a thorough, energetic man with some capital, to take charge of and devote his entire attention to a good paying business. Address, inclosing three cent stamp, or apply to "King of the West" Manufacturing Company, 13 and 15 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. apr27

WANTED—Twenty or thirty acres of land, within one mile of the city limits, for which will be exchanged a comfortable dwelling house on leased land, and CASH. Apply to 272 Front street, up stairs.

April 9, 1869. apr10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The saloon and ten-pin alleys, at Raleigh, Tenn. Apply to J. M. Coleman, 256 Front street, up stairs, or to J. F. Graves, at Bartlett, Tenn. apr30

FOR RENT—The residence and beautiful grounds now occupied by me, at No. 17 Union street, the place being known as the "shaw property." The property is complete in convenience, having a good stable, cow house, carriage house, servants' quarters, etc. Inquire on the premises, or at the First National Bank.

Terms moderate. F. NORRIS.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Large, airy and convenient sleeping rooms, suitable for business men, at 37 Adams street. "WILLETT'S."

apr14

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce WALKER WOOD, Esq., of Tipton county, as a candidate for Attorney General of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit, at the May election.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 24th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. A. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May.

Ledger copy. mar30

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CAMUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancelor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.

J. T. SWAYNE.

mar14

FRIDAY, ... APRIL 30, 1869

CÆSAR could withstand the treachery of friends, but when he saw that BRUTUS had joined in the treasonable conspiracy, and felt the cold steel searching for his heart, he was overwhelmed with amazement, and sickened at the enormity of the ingratitude he scornfully exclaimed, *"Et tu Brute!"* Those noble, modest, unobtrusive citizens of the North who have settled in our midst since the war and espoused the cause of Democracy, can scoff and sneer at the hate which followes them from the land of their birth, and the home of their youth—they can afford to spurn and spit upon the slander and abuse of the vile carpet-bagger, who traduce and culminate them because too honest to revel in the luxury of stolen wealth, they will not join him in public plunder; and they can endure the ridicule and defamation of the contemptible scalawag because they will not strike hands with him in trampling under foot the rights of mankind and the dictates of justice; we say the Northern Conservatives, who have located among our people, can bear all these things with philosophic composure, serene and unruffled patience, but when they find themselves attacked in the house of their friends, by those whose battles they are fighting, and who are unable to fight their own battles, well may they exclaim in the terse and sorrowful language which CÆSAR applied to the ingrate that was stabbing him *"Et tu Brute."* These remarks are prompted by the following article which appeared in the *Evening Ledger* on Wednesday last.

WHOM SHALL WE NOMINATE.—The duty of the Democratic party in the approaching convention seems to be the absorbing topic of conversation on the streets. Many lawyers are spoken of as candidates, among them some who have recently found a foothold in the South. Radical and Conservative carpet-baggers are equally detested. In the Democratic party no utterly destitute of legal talent that it has to go South, yes into Canada, and import lawyers for the purpose of making judges and prosecuting attorneys? Should the new converts from the rabid Radical party take front seats in the Democratic party? "Ah!" whispers one, "this is policy, policy—it will draw Radical votes and negro votes," etc. But this is a great mistake. A political deserter is never more respected than a military deserter. It is folly to believe that a man can influence former political friends whom he has betrayed. Who of all Democrats are hated most? Who are more detested by the negroes, and scorned by the rank and file of the Radical party than politicians who have left the Radicals and joined the Democratic party for the purpose of catching an office? The trouble is we are too easily humbugged, and frequently do not think of an imposter until we are caught. Every little popinjay coming from the North, who has license to practice law, considers himself more competent to be Judge of the Supreme Court than our veteran lawyers who have grown gray in the cause; all, forsooth, because he hails from "up Nort." It is to be hoped that the Democratic Convention, soon to be held, will nominate men that a Radical even cannot but respect. The best policy is that which seeks merit. If there is in the Democratic party a candidate before the convention lately from the North, a true and tried Democrat, and possessed of more legal lore than any of our tried veterans, then let him be nominated. But we do solemnly plead against the convention giving any nomination to a candidate simply because he came all the way from "Boating" to be made Judge in Memphis. And we do hope that in this convention there will be no candidate to cause such another disgraceful rumpus as occurred in our last convention. We expect and intend to fight for the nominees of the convention, but we prefer to fight for men we respect rather than those we detest. DEMOCRAT.

It is a folly fit to wring tears from patriot eyes to see such services as the Northern Democrats have rendered us requited with such base ingratitude, with such besotted stupidity, and unprecedented malevolence. The Northern Democrats in our midst have not thrust their claims upon the tax-paying people, for whose rights and liberties they are voting and advocating; and the above insult to them is as gross, wanton and unprovoked as it is puerile, malevolent and disgraceful. The sentiments contained in the above article are narrow and contracted, evidently emanating either from a small brain or a heart that resembles an apple that has dried and shrivelled up with the bloom on it. The utterances of "Democrat" do not possess the clear ring of the Confederate soldier. They are devoid of that noble, gushing magnanimity which the Confederate soldier cherishes toward the Federal soldier, who were inveterate enemies in war, but fast friends in peace. We cannot believe the article was suggested by any aspirant for judicial nomination, for among all the names mentioned as probable candidates, we cannot think of one who could be guilty of the littleness of propitiating his own petty claims by a contemptible appeal to sectional prejudices, which, among Democrats, has been "buried in the tomb of obsolete ideas." The poisonous arrows shot from the little bow of this maligant assailant, cannot reach a single Northern Democrat in Memphis. They cannot surely touch Major IRVING HALSEY, for in the late contest when mighty issues were at stake, involving the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the Southern people, he forgot he was once a gallant Federal soldier, and while remembering only the Constitution and his ancient desire for a restored Union, he espoused the cause of Democracy, was President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and labored and voted for a people who could not vote for themselves. He offered up whatever prejudices the war might have engendered, upon the altar of his country, and gave his talent, his youth and his great energies not to our cause, but to the cause of equality, justice and the Constitution. In the late canvass for the Presidency he was found a hard-working, tolling leader—always untiring in his labors to perfect our organization. Colonel H. CLAY CONDE has made himself a part and parcel of the people with whom he has cast his destiny. He has labored to rescue from peril the liberties of his neighbors and friends, and he deserves the highest praise and deepest gratitude instead of sneers and insults. Colonel CONDE is prominent among that noble band of stern, unyielding, incorruptible, undaunted and unpurchaseable Northern Democrats, who spurned alike the bribes and sophistries of Radicalism, whose integrity was untainted by the corruption fund, used in way of offices and plunder, and whose nationality was to deep rooted to be undermined by all the artful and seductive appeals to sectionalism. Hon. MARLAND L. PERKINS was a faithful, gallant Federal soldier, but when he was called upon to decide whether the tide of sectional hate and strife, lashed into an angry and tempestuous torrent by a relentless fanaticism, should overleap the barriers of the Constitution, wash out all remembrance of the common nationality for which he had fought to perpetuate, and threatened to sweep before its resistless flood the whole frame work of our Government; or whether this dark flood should peacefully subside, the country resume its wanted tranquility and onward march of progression and greatness—we say in such a crisis Judge PERKINS sacrificed interest, office and emoluments, and showed that he loved principles more than plunder. Major HOSEA TOWNSEND is another Federal soldier who raised his eloquent voice for an oppressed people and the Constitution of his country. With voice and pen he toiled for the Democratic party. He has already been rewarded by the whisperings of his own approving conscience, and if the Southern people cannot reward at present his generous labors in their behalf, they can lavish upon him a heartfelt sentiment of gratitude, the only reward which a gallant spirit desires or anticipates. In recapitulating the list of Northern men and Federal soldiers who have been true to the people among whom they have linked their destiny, we feel the record would be incomplete, and a universal sentiment in our party stifled, did we fail to bear testimony to the generous course of GEORGE E. STAHL since the war. Too brave to torture a defenseless foe, he has not forgotten that the hour of victory was the occasion for magnanimity. He is young in years, but old enough it seems to have learned the great lesson, that kindness wins more than harshness, and has labored to restore the Union by giving to the people among whom he lives the same rights given to the negro. Either one or all of these gentlemen would do honor to any position to which they might be elevated, and we express the sentiment—and we do not care if it were written across the sky—that we are willing to see either one of them, or if necessary to the success of the party, all of them, nominated in our approaching convention. There are other Northern men in our midst who have the entire respect, love and esteem of the Southern people. We allude to such gentlemen as T. B. EDGINGTON, JOHN W. WESCOTT, W. W. GILBERT, MICHAEL POVENDALE and CHARLES A. CHOATE. We have heretofore paid a tribute of applause and gratitude to these noble men. We are fully conscious, however, that the trust of grateful recognition has been but illy performed on our part. This duty we shall hereafter perform by defending our friends from such scandalous aspersions as appeared in the *Ledger* on Wednesday evening. The true Democrat, whether he hails from the North or the South, has a right to demand that the missiles hurled at them by pretended friends should be reserved for the common enemy of our free institutions. We spurn with indignation and contempt all efforts to induce or to assist in cutting down the brave and gallant spirits—be they Federal or Confederate soldiers—who have stood by the flag of the Constitution in sunshine and in storm. The rights of the South under the Constitution are the rights of the North. Any wrong inflicted upon the South by Radicalism is a wrong to the North, and Northern patriots fly, by a common impulse, to defend us, because in doing so they are defending themselves. It is enough for the Northern Democrats in our midst to contend against the fanatical foes of the Southern people who surround us, without being called upon to receive the fire of the very men whose cause they are supporting. It is indeed a hard fate when a man is called upon to bear the calumny, the reproach and the proscription of the Radicals as well as that of the very men for whom they are voting and struggling. Such injustice places in the hands of the carpet-baggers weapons which their own ingenuity would seek in vain to forge. It makes a mockery of Northern effort in favor of Constitutional rights. It paralyzes—it disheartens those who have made our wrongs their own. It is annoying enough to have the hell-hounds of Radicalism howling at the heels of Northern Democrats without the aid of Southern Democratic poodles joining in the chase. The South needs, and most cordially and earnestly invites just such citizens as we have mentioned above, and so unjustly sneered at by this silly correspondent in the *Ledger*. Let emigration come in the shape of honest, industrious, bona-fide citizens, and all such will receive a cordial welcome. But there *is* a class of Northern men to which our people object and at whom this correspondent should direct that malignity which he sneeringly hurls at our friends. We allude to the pestilent adventurers who have inundated the South since the close of the war, disturbing the peace and intermeddling with private and public affairs, and doing all they can to promote discord, and continue the mad passions, born in the late civil war. The South has no welcome for those despicable creatures who come among our people with a carpet-bag in their hand, having no higher purpose than to procure office by fomenting discord among the races. Men who stir the waters of hate in order that they may in the hour of strife, gather the rewards unworthily earned, will never make good citizens. Deliver us from that dirty class of scoundrels, the unworthy adventurers, who rushed in when the fight was over to claim the fruits of a victory won by the valor of braver and better men than themselves. These mean creatures, one and all, labor night and day to stir up strife between blacks and whites, in the vicious hope that whatever of evil may betide the good and orderly of both races, they, at least, will get the offices, and batten on the little substance that is left to the impoverished South. While holding up to the scorn of every honest man, these carpet-bag thieves from the black slums of Northern cities, and whose paper colars have not been paid for, let us, at the same time, defend those noble men in our midst who, in war, fought for a restoration of the Union, and who in peace are laboring to efface all its sad recollections, by giving to others the same rights and privileges which they enjoy.

JUDGE SHACKLEFORD, of the Tennessee Supreme Bench, is as honest as any one can be who bows to Radical behests. He is actuated with a desire to do justice, and fails in it only through ignorance, when at all, if the matter in hand involves no political question. BROWNLOW, when urged to fill the vacancy into which ANDREWS was afterward put, declared that no one should go on the bench who would not sustain the acts of the Legislature. Of course he referred to questions of a political cast. When these were reached, no matter how infamous or unconstitutional a law, "hands off, Messrs. Judges." If a law confiscated the property of every Conservative in the State, a Supreme Judge pronounced against it at the peril of his official head. If he could not reconcile it with his conscience to trail the ermine of his high office in the dust of partizanship, he was at least expected to delay, and by the use of those means so readily invoked, defeat the ends of justice. True, he could resign; but offices are few and comfortable, and applicants many; besides, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The race of men who resign fine positions became practically extinct when Radicalism sprang into existence, and Judge SHACKLEFORD was not anxious to shine as a relict. Aside from his moral cowardice on questions affecting his party, we have found much to admire in Judge SHACKLEFORD's career on the bench. He has been regarded in the main impartial, if not able; and one always prefers well-meaning mediocrity to unscrupulous ability. But it is probable his official sun is nearly ready to set. To our surprise he was thrown overboard by the Radical nominating convention recently assembled in Nashville. As the Judge had never run counter to the party on the franchise and other questions affecting its existence and the pursuit of the Treasury, outsiders were not prepared for this ruthless demolition of one of the judicial pillars of the State. There was something behind if it could only be found out; and the Judge has at last lifted the curtain. His card, which we published yesterday, tells the story. A Legislative act of March 14, 1868, authorized the levying of a school tax unwarranted by the Constitution. Judge SHACKLEFORD, in a test case brought by citizens of Clarksville, united with Judge SMITH in pronouncing the law unconstitutional. He says in his card: "I could not have faced an honest Tennessee lawyer and have held otherwise." This decision, though not political, directly affected carpet-bagger EATON, State Superintendent of Schools. According to the Judge, "The County Superintendents, regulated by their grand head at the capital, were brought into requisition and forced to have us overthrown in the convention. Combinations were thus formed, and the result is thus before the people—SMITH and I went overboard." The large sums of money obtained by this tax were to go through the hands of the State Superintendent and his subordinates. To again quote from the card it was "the beginning of a system that would have oppressed the people with onerous taxes; thousands of dollars would have passed through their hands. * * * I am as much in favor of common schools as any man in the State; but I am unwilling, by any act of mine, unless I am compelled by positive law to do so, to permit the levy of taxes in addition to the enormous burdens now upon the people, and take from their hard earnings and give it to strangers who are fattening upon our substance." Carpet-bagger EATON and his sub-superintendents felt a personal interest in defeating an official who dared abridge their opportunity to fatten off the people. They had fastened themselves like leeches on the Treasury, and to punish the hand raised to knock them off, conspired for and effected its paralysis. If the sub-superintendents are to be judged by their chief the public can never sufficiently thank Judge SHACKLEFORD for his effort to put them down. EATON is a carpet-bagger of the worst species. From the day he entered the State he has lived on subsidies, National or local. The tax-payers of the State at large are paying him a salary for manipulating our common schools to best subserve his interests; and his paper in Memphis exists solely on subsidies forced from the people. The only item to his credit is that he no longer figures as a clergyman. The church has been spared that disgrace since he found wallowing in the Radical gutter more profitable than preaching and shedding crocodile tears over the sins of the unregenerate. EATON is of the class of gospelers, who, when saying "Let us Pray," do so with a mental reservation which spells the last word with an "e." They "prey" on the Treasury and on society at large. They are the carrion-crows of society, though unlike those of the air exist on the fat of the land instead of the offal. Of course all the venom of these worthies will be spit at Judge SHACKLEFORD for telling tales out of school. But he has this advantage: his statements will be believed; their's won't.

It is not strange that the twilight Radical organ should object to denunciations of carpet-baggers. The recent letter of Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is calculated to make that tribe wriggle like eels. But in noticing our comments on that letter the Radical organ had no business to represent the AVALANCHE as declaring that the "Northern men now in the South are the vilest of all creation" unless it means by "the Northern men now in the South" the carpet-baggers who came here to rob and plunder the people as office holders, and keep Southern men disfranchised. In that event we waive objection, for the AVALANCHE has a hundred times denounced them as "the vilest of all creation." But the masses of the Northern men in the South are neither carpet-baggers nor Radicals. They are men who would as soon think of associating with the felons in our jails as the tribe of thieves and perjurers—according to their own account of each other—who figure as the chiefs of the Radical party in Memphis and the South generally. The AVALANCHE expects to continue its war on this class as on other scoundrels, and it is aided by none more heartily than the respectable Northern men in the South, who feel themselves disgraced by the presence of these vilest of the vile from their former homes.

"WHAT the h—ll do we care for the State if we can't control it?" This was the classic reply of Judge HUNTER to a brother Radical who opposed the Loyal Indemnity bill as calculated to ruin the State. HUNTER swears he *did* make it, and there are several Radicals in the city, present on the occasion, and whose statement, under oath or otherwise, will be believed by the community, who say BLEWIS' version is correct. "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands," as Sir LUCIUS O'TRIGGER would say, and as well as anything developed during the HUNTER-BLEWIS struggle illustrates the spirit of Southern Radicalism. It is a voluminous history of carpet-baggery in a sentence. When these two worthies were harmonious in the great Radical work of public spoliation, such expressions were not deemed shocking. They were the glue which cemented the union between them. But there has been a family quarrel over the spoils. Both are on trial before the people, and one hastens to turn State's evidence. As we said a few days ago, the Radical leaders are now proving each other guilty of every infamy we have charged upon them. We ask those in the North who have denounced Southern people as "disloyal" for exposing this class of "loyalists," to make a note of this for future reference.

COLONEL M. R. PARRISH has leased the Bolivar *Bulletin* office for one year to Mr. C. M. O'HARA of that place, with the view of spending that period in the Far West. Colonel PARRISH founded the *Bulletin* in 1865, and by his competent management soon rendered it a pecuniary success and gave it much influence with the Conservative masses. We regret the departure of our friend from journalism, to which we trust it will be both his pleasure and interest to return in due time. Meanwhile, the incoming and outgoing parties have our best wishes for success.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

The President and Family Gone to Mount Vernon—Freedmen's Bureau Officers Turned out to Grass.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—To-day, President Grant and family, Marshall Sharpe and family, General Babcock and family, General Dent, Judge Dent, Secretary Borie and a number of others left the Navy Yard here on a United States steamer for Mount Vernon, where they intend spending the day.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Freedman's Bureau. They are all assistant commissioners for the States opposite their names. Brevet Major Generals J. J. Reynolds, Texas; Charles H. Smith, Arkansas; A. Ames, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel John R. Ely, South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonels Charles S. Campton, North Carolina, and James Thompson, Tennessee.

RICHMOND.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Conservative State Convention.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The Conservative Convention assembled this morning, and the minority report was withdrawn, to make room for a resolution to adjourn until ten days after Grant's proclamation for a State election. This resolution was defeated by a majority of two-thirds, and the majority report was then adopted with but few dissenting voices. The debate pointed unmistakably to Walker, the conservative Republican candidate, as the person to be supported for Governor. Resolutions were adopted for a better organization, and the appointment of a committee to wait on Grant relative to the submission of the Constitution; and also to wait on General Canby, and then adjourned *sine die*. The Press representatives, of all parties, were admitted to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

More Outrages by Indians on the Border.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A letter from the Indian Territory, says those Indians who have refused to come in on any terms, are committing depredations on the border and have killed three men within the past three weeks. And those here, while they appear to desire peace, are profuse in their promises of future good conduct. But still they are only waiting for the grass to fatten their horses, and the issue of their goods, when the Western frontier of Kansas and the Northern counties of Texas, will be again the scene of their butcheries.

NEW YORK.

The Secretary of the Treasury in Wall Street—He Makes a Speech at the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The most important event in Wall street to-day, was the visit of Secretary Boutwell and the foreshadowing of the future policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. Boutwell gave an audience to a number of gentlemen in the sub-Treasury, and in the afternoon visited the Stock Exchange. He was introduced to the members from the President's rostrum, and was received with cheers. He made a short speech, stating in substance that he should faithfully collect the revenue due the Government, and apply them to the working expenses thereof, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the National debt; and furthermore, that he should institute economy in the Department, and that all its operations should be open to the public gaze. He closed by saying that he should endeavor to administer the finances without embarrassing the business of the country. These remarks were well received and had a buoyant effect generally, especially on the Government bond market, where the speech was interpreted as putting force to the long neglected period of 1861. If Mr. Boutwell carries out the policy announced to-day, there is every reason to hope for an improvement in the finances in future.

The annual election for officers of the Open Board took place to-day, resulting as follows: President, R. W. Morten, jr.; First Vice President, George Henriques; Second Vice President, James Mitchell; Treasurer, O. V. Vandyck; Secretary, John Benjamin.

FOREIGN.

Riot in Londonderry Between Roman Catholics and Orangemen—Two Persons Killed—Mazzini Requested to Leave Switzerland.

IRELAND.

LONDONDERRY, April 29.—A fiot occurred here yesterday between the Roman Catholics and Orangemen, and during the collision between the two factions the police charged upon both. Firearms were freely used, several of the rioters being wounded and two killed. The riot at one time assumed fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for a day or two.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 29.—It is rumored to-day that the Swiss Government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave the country. Mazzini lives at Lagoni, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan, has probably led the Italian Government to make such a request of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 29.—The law declaring Prague in a state of siege has been annulled, and placards have been posted in various parts of the city requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbance.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 29.—Captain Carleton was shot at Athlone yesterday.

At the New Market races to-day, the £1,000 stake, for three year old fillies, was won by the Duke of Buford's Schottish; Queen Maria was second and Brigantine third.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Atrocious, if True—How War is Conducted in the "Ever Faithful Isle."

KEY WEST, FLA., April 29.—The following important dispatch has been received here by mail from Bayamo, Cuba: Count Valsuasella, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation whereof the following are the chief features:

First. Every native male over fifteen years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, will be executed. Second. Every uninhabited dwelling and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed, will be reduced to ashes. Third. All women away from the houses will come to Bayamo, or they will be brought by force. This proclamation is dated Bayamo, April 14.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Portion of the Illinois Press Gang in New Orleans—Off for Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—A portion of the Illinois Press delegation are enjoying the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel as the guests of the city. They arrived this morning, and were met at the Mobile boat landing by a delegation of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce, with an address of welcome. The party numbers about eighty ladies and gentlemen. After an excursion upon the river and a complimentary dinner to-morrow, they go hence to Cairo.

BALTIMORE.

A Colored Appointee in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Edginton Fulton, the new surveyor of this port, has appointed Wm. H. Taylor, a negro, a subordinate in his office. This is the first appointment of a negro to a Federal office in Maryland. A committee of negroes waited on Fulton this evening and thanked him.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The river is rising again. Arrived—Mollie Able, Henry Ames, Belle Memphis, Rubicon and Berwick. Departed—Legal Tender and Marble City.

CAIRO, April 29.—Up—Belle Memphis, 1 a.m.; John Kilgour, noon; Mary Erwin, 3 p.m.; Swallow, 7 p.m. Down—Australia, 6 a.m.; Commonwealth, 1 p.m.; City of Cairo, 5 p.m. The river fell two inches. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—The river is falling with eight feet in the canal. Departed—Indiana, for New Orleans; Darling, for Memphis. The weather is cloudy and windy.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Departed—Louisville, for New Orleans. The river is falling with twenty-two feet in the channel. The weather is warm and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Arrived—Robert E. Lee. Departed—Thompson Dean, for St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton steady. Sales 1,850 bales; uplands 28½@28¾c. Flour, $6 45@6 75. Whisky, 90c. Wheat, 1@2c better. Corn, 1@2c better. Rice steady. Coffee quiet but firm. Cuba sugar 11½@12c. Cuba molasses, 48@52c.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown cottons, 15c. Printed calicoes, 12@12½c. Delains, 15½@20c. Pacific loans, 20c. Woolens are slow of sale.

Money—The market was extremely easy to-day and the supply of capital offering on call was largely in excess of the wants of the brokers. The early transactions were at 7 per cent., but afterwards 6 per cent. became the general rates and the large balances were coined over which could not be loaned on account of the Treasury being easier, and the banks are now quite liberal with their customers. on the street were current and passed at 8@10 per cent. Foreign exchange firm at 9½@9¾ for prime bankers bills and sixty-days. The supply of commercial bills was very small, and the leading banks find it difficult to cover their own with cheaper bills. Gold is firmer, opening at 133¾, and closing at 134⅛, after selling at 134¾. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 2, 4, 3½ and 6 per cent. This increased ease in the loan market is the result of the Government disbursements on account of the coupons, the receipts from Europe to-day and the sales by the Treasury. Clearances, $73,000,000. The Germania, which arrived to-day, brought $600,000. The Weson, which sailed to-day, took $100,000, and the Moro Castle, for Havana, took $64,000. At the Treasury sales of gold to-day twenty-six proposals were filed, bidding for $834,000. The largest bid was 111⅛. The $1,000,000 sold was awarded as follows: $200,000 at 134 2-100, and $234,375 at 134 1-100, to Henry Cleeves & Co., $46,875 at 134 1-100, to Trevor & Colgate, and $46,875 at 134 1-100 to Underhill & Henen. State bonds steady; old Tennessees, 68½@68¾; new, 69½@69⅝.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton stiffer; middlings, 28@28¼c. Sales, 2,550 bales. Receipts, 1,458 bales. Exports, 27 bales. Gold, 134¼. Sterling, 46¾; New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour dull; superfine, $6 62½@; XXX, $6 75@6. Yellow corn, 70c. Oats firmer, 70@71c. Bran, $7 50. Hay firmer; prime, $32. Pork dull, $31 75@32. Bacon dull; shoulders, 13c; sides, 17½@17½c. Lard dull; tierces, 18¾@19c; keg, 19½@20c. Sugar nominal; common, 10@11c; prime, 13½. Molasses dull and unchanged. Whisky firm, 90@95c. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour, $6@6 25. Corn, 64@65c. Oats, 67@72c. Rye, $1 20@1 40. Barley, dull. Whisky, 90c. Pork held at $31@31 25. Bulk shoulders, 12¾c; sides, 14½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16½@17c. Lard, 18c. Groceries unchanged. Wheat, $1 30@1 65. Cotton dull, 27¼c. Butter, 38@40c. Eggs, 15c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour $4 75@5. Wheat, $1 30@1 35. Corn, 60@64c. Oats, 62@65c. Rye, $1 24@1 26. Whisky, 81c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $31@31 50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 17¼c. Lard, 17¼@17½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour $5@6. Corn, 50@51c. Wheat, $1 11. Oats, 57½@57¾c. Rye, $1 17. Barley, $1 55@1 60. Highwines, 86@87c. Molasses, $1@1 05. Sugar, 14@15¾c. Pork, $30 75. Lard, 17¼c. Hams, 15@15½c. Short rib middlings, 15c; shoulders, 10c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Tobacco steady. Sales 217 hhds at full prices. Pork, $31 25@31 50. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13c; sides, 17@17½c. Bulk shoulders, 12c; sides, 16½c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 66@68c. Oats, 68@70c. Prime sugar, 14½c. Whisky, 91c. Wheat, $1 40@1 50. Hay, $22@23. Cotton, 26½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29.—United States 5-20s 80¾, and at Frankfort 87¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £47,000.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, April 29.—The bullion in the Bank of France was increased 3,500,000f.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton closed unchanged. Uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales 10,000 bales.

New Advertisements.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD DIVIDEND

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, April 28, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent, free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, payable on and after the

1st day of June next.

In order to prepare for same, the stock books of the Company will be closed on the 5th of May, and not reopened for the transfer of stock until after the 1st of June. All stock transferred before the books are closed will carry the dividend with it. GEORGE ROBERTSON,
apr30 Treasurer.

MANUFACTORIES.

Sole Manufacturer of the superior DOUBLE ELASTIC SKIRT, without joints. A special Skirt for summer and traveling. All sizes made to order. 198½ Main street, near Washington. apr30

NOTICES.

Notice.

I SHALL, on the first day of May, 1869, change my business to strictly cash. I am tired of the credit system, and, as all my goods are bought for cash for, no order will be filled unless accompanied by the cash. All passbooks will be destroyed and never used again. I hope that those who have patronized me for the past years will continue the same. My market will always be stocked with the very choicest of every thing in my line. The above is no idle threat; I mean every word I say.

C. H. WILLIAMS,
Meat and Vegetable Market,
68 Jefferson Street.
apr30

Agricultural.

THE members of the Shelby County Agricultural Society, and those disposed to encourage the same, will please meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday, April 28th, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Shelby county in the Agricultural Convention, to be held at Brownsville, on Monday next.

M. D. L. STEWART, President.
apr27

INSURANCE.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF MEMPHIS.

Actual Cash Capital, paid in, $100,000

OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OFFICERS:

C. P. NORRIS, President.

J. J. MURPHY, Vice-President.

J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

F S Davis,	L M Wolcott,
S M Gates,	Thomas R Smith,
W W Schofield,	Benjamin Eiseman,
J W Jefferson,	N Coronna,
Charles F Smith,	W R Moore,
J C Partee,	Fred Smith,
J S Menken,	A Scessel,
F M Mahan,	E M Apperson,
John P Hill,	Newton Ford,
N Fontaine,	G H Judah. apr28

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000

OFFICE:
No. 19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Directors:

E. McDavitt,	R. J. Morgan,
F. W. Smith,	M. E. Cochran,
W. A. Goodwin,	J. F. Frank,
J. T. Fargason,	Napoleon Hill,
	J. T. Stratton.

E. McDAVITT, Pres't, F. W. SMITH, Vice Pres't,
R. A. PARKER, Secretary.
Stockholders:

Allison Brothers,	John W Fowler,
M A Allen,	S Ford & Co,
W Bruce,	W C Foster,
C C Bill,	W A Gage,
D W Bowman,	M Gavin,
W S Bruce & Co	W B Greenlaw,
P H Bryson,	G W Gilmore,
Wm Camp,	Charles Gilmore,
F M Cash,	C W Goper,
C C Clay,	W A Goodwyn,
C Cowden & Cherry,	R D Goodlett,
M E Cochran,	W H Goodlett & Co,
George A Cochran,	By D Gober,
C Cowden,	John Gunn,
F S Davis,	D P Hadden & Co,
J S Day,	A L Harris,
DeSoto Bank,	Wm F Hamlin,
Dillard, Pinson & Co,	A Hatchett,
W P Doyle,	Jno F Hill & Co,
S H Dunscomb,	Napoleon Hill,
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co	C Holst & Co,
W M Farrington,	H H Howell,
J T Fargason,	Howell, Wood & Co,
J P Frank & Co,	John P Hoffman,
R D Frayser	W Y C Humes,
F Fritt,	Partee & Harbert,
M F Donnagin,	Wm Hamilton,
R S Jones,	J J Powers,
Jno Johnson,	W P Proudfit,
C Kortreicht,	W G Ralney,
Jno B Leech,	S P Read,
G H Leisendi,	E F Rink,
E H Leidy,	L R Richards,
T P M

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 30, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE, AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Sand's Ale Depot, No. 3 Howard's Row.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s.

Ladies should attend this great dress goods sale of Menken Bros. tf

Look at Gottleib & Ezekiel's auction notice in another column. tf

Brinkley College is the cheapest college in this world.

New striped poplins reduced to 45c per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, corner of Main and Adams.

Beautiful linen lawns, 25c; striped and figured lawns, 16c; black alpacas at extra low prices, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro's, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. 1w

CHECK BOOKS on Jackson Insurance Company and the DeSoto Bank, a beautiful assortment, just received by
3t H. WADE & Co.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.—One thousand barrels of peachblow, nesshannock and pinkeye potatos, to be sold in the Navy Yard, at Cochran's mills, at auction, at eleven o'clock this morning, without regard to price.
A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Splendid corsets, $1—worth $1 50 at M. Kraus & Co.'s, corner of Main and Adams.

Cash advances made on consignments of merchandise. GOTTLEIB & EZEKIEL,
tf Wholesale, Auction and Commission.

Good quality striped alpacas, 25c; French grenadine, assorted styles, 18c. Large assortment of white marseilles at extra bargains. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., 231 Main street, Clay building. 1w

HATS OF ALL KINDS.—The rush to Leidy's for hats still continues, for the simple reason that all the latest and most fashionable styles are to be had there for a small sum. Those who desire hats A No. 1, should go to Leidy's, 389 Main street.

INSURANCE.—Among the insurance companies worthy of attention from our business men and citizens, we call attention to the Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance, of which E. McDavitt is President, and L. A. Lancaster, Secretary. Their advertisement in another column exhibits its well founded claims.

BURGLARY.—The young and enterprising mackerels who broke into the store at New Madrid got off with six bolts of domestic, a ladies' dress, a full suit of mens' alpaca coats, and a number of pocket knives, besides other things not yet precisely ascertained. Most of the missing property was found by the police on the flatboat at the foot of Beale street.

Dress goods at great bargains, at Menken's. tf

Closed at B. Lowenstein & Bro's tf

A lot of satin parasols, $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, corner Main and Adams.

Brinkley Female College will teach all pupils who may come in the next two months for three dollars per month.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Mississippi Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company is one of those doing business in Memphis that stands in special favor. Its officers are generally well known and of the best standing among us. C. P. Norris is President, J. J. Murphy, Vice President, J. R. Stebbins, Secretary, and among the directors are such men as F. S. Davis, S. M. Gates, J. W. Jefferson, W. W. Schoolfield, C. C. Partee, T. R. Smith, N. Corrons, Newton Ford and G. H. Judah. Such names are sufficient to show the standing of this great and solid company.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Trade sale every Tuesday and Thursday by Gottleib & Ezekiel's, corner of Second and Adams. tf

HOGS AND SHEEP.—Enough to satisfy the call at the corner of Linden and Tennessee streets. 2t

Large lot of ladies white hose at a bargain, 25 per dozen—worth $1 50 at M. Kraus & Co.'s, corner Main and Adams.

GOOD BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.—H. C. Dollis, who opened the White House Saloon, on Madison street, in 1846, has taken the Brilliant Saloon, at the head of Whisky Chute, where he will be glad to serve his old customers and friends with the best of liquors and a fine lunch, from half past ten to twelve. Call and see old Henry. 3t

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

New lot solid color grenadines, 25c per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, corner Main and Adams.

THE GREAT ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST.—Persons intending to go North are directed to the fact that on and after next Monday they can go from Memphis to New York with only one change of cars. By leaving the Memphis depot at three p.m. they reach Louisville at nine the next morning; leave Louisville 9:50 a.m., reach Columbus, Ohio, 8:25 p.m., Pittsburg 4:45 next morning, and New York 10:50 p.m. They will be only two nights on the route, and have only one change of cars. Purchase your ticket at No. 237½ Main street, where our young friend, Colonel James Boyd, presides with his usual grace and dignity.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Full assortment of good all wool cassimeres, 65c; extra fine cassimeres, $1. Large stock of gents' shirts, undershirts and drawers at extra low prices. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., 231 Main street, Clay building. 1w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—We call the attention of persons in arrears to the AVALANCHE to the fact that we have, standing on our ledger, large balances made up of small sums, which remain unpaid beyond any reasonable time. We hereby give notice that we have determined, in some way, to collect these amounts by the first of May. We give full warning that the accounts, left by those owing them unpaid on that date, will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection.
M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Ladies look at our cheap tables.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
Corner Main and Adams.

PERSONAL.—Signor Chizzola, agent of the [illegible] opera troupe is in the city, at the Peabody.

Senator Baker, of Arkansas, passed through this city yesterday.

There was a large list of arrivals at the Worham House yesterday, including two large wedding parties and the following gentlemen with their families: Colonel John H. Bills, of Bolivar, Tennessee; J. T. Cloud and wife, of Mississippi; J. S. Hooker and wife, of Mississippi, Major W. T. Bowdre, of Mississippi, George T. Hunter, of Tennessee, John S. Mitchell, of Tennessee, S. H. Manning, of Nashville.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—New prints, domestics, stripes, linens and cottonades, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE COMMEMORATION.—The dead should not be forgotten, and those who abandoned their all, even to life itself, for a cause that was dear to them, should be honored in their peaceful grave. There, where eternal silence reigns within the last abode, resentment itself should die, strife be forgotten, and only the devotion of noble hearts be remembered. In this spirit we hope that all can deny a tear to the Confederate dead, who "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," in the city of silence? Who can refuse honor to the virtues of the departed, who, with courage never surpassed and with an unselfish devotion that casts an everlasting halo around their memories, sacrificed the delights of home and the pursuit of fortune? The commemoration of the dead in the shades of Elmwood to-morrow is commended to the attention of all citizens, who are called at the early hour of sunrise to flowers over the graves in which lie the remains of those in whom centered the love and anticipations of so many among us. The lady directors especially appeal to all business men to close their stores and offices, from nine to one o'clock to-morrow morning, as a token of respect, at least for the feelings of sorrowing survivors, and to give all the opportunity to attend the solemn commemoration.

COMMEMORATION DAY

The Lady Managers have agreed upon the following Programme for the Ceremonies at Elmwood on Saturday next, 1st of May:

MARSHAL OF THE DAY.

Duke Williams, of the 154th Regiment.

The Ceremonies will commence precisely at ten o'clock a.m., as follows:

Music by the Sodality Band.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Patterson.

Original Ode by Miss Mary A. McIntosh, read by J. A. Anderson.

Music by the Band.

Oration by Hon. J. W. Clapp.

Music by the Band.

Poem prepared by the Rev. R. L. McEbee, and read by Duke Williams, Marshal of the Day.

Music by the Band.

Cars will run from the Memphis and Charleston Depot every half hour, commencing at nine o'clock.

The street cars will run every fifteen minutes.

By order of the managers of Elmwood Cemetery, no vehicle or persons on horseback, (funerals excepted,) will be admitted on the inside of the enclosures.

MRS. M. C. GALLAWAY,
President.

The great sale of cheap goods continues at Menken Bros. tf

Robertson's Commercial College removed to 257 Main street, over Wells & Coll, opposite Court Square. 6t

New arrival of prints, domestics, dress goods, Irish linen, towels and crash cloths, cassimeres, notions, etc., all personally selected by one of the firm, now in New York, and will be sold at a reduction from our former prices. Wholesale and retail buyers, price our goods.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
Corner of Main and Adams.

DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby county, held in the Circuit Court room yesterday, Mr. Woodward in the chair, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. W. R. Hunt, tendered through the Chairman, be accepted. Adopted.

Resolved, That Mr. A. S. Woodward act as chairman *pro tem.* of the committee. Adopted.

Resolved, That Mr. Harvey Mathes be elected secretary of the committee. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Shelby county hold a convention for the purpose of making nominations for the various judgeships and attorney general's office to be filled on the 27th of May. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Shelby county are requested and urged to hold primary meetings in the several Wards and Districts on Thursday evening next, and elect delegates upon a basis of population of voters to be declared by this committee to a convention to be held on the Saturday succeeding, at such place as the Chairman of this Executive Committee may designate. Adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with gentlemen in the country on the subject of primary meetings. Adopted.

The Chairman appointed as such committee: Messrs. H. N. Caldwell, H. B. Haynes and H. Irby.

Resolved, That the apportionment of delegates among the voters of Shelby county be in the ratio of one to every hundred, and one to every fraction of one hundred over fifty, taking the vote cast at the last Presidential election in the wards of the city, and two delegates to each civil district outside of the city.

Adopted, and the following declared to be the apportionment:

First Ward, 10 delegates; Second, 5; Third, 10; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 6; Eighth, 5; Ninth, 2; Tenth, 5—58.

First District, 2 delegates; 2d, 2; 3d, 2; 4th, 2; 6th, 2; 7th, 2; 8th, 2; 9th, 2; 10th, 2; 11th, 2; 12th, 2; 13th, 2; 16th, 2; 17th, 2. Total 86.

No proxies admitted to represent the appointees.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the expediency of a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Supreme Bench, and report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Adopted, and Messrs. Keating, Townsend and Durff appointed.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Satin striped mozambiques, 50c per yard. Mohair lenes, 35c per yard, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Committee on Entertainments.

At a meeting of the Committee on Entertainments held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall—George Mellersh, Esq., Chairman, and B. B. Barker, Secretary

On motion of Capt. Davis, a committee of ten from each ward was appointed to solicit the names of those who may be willing to entertain members in attendance on the Convention.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to wait on the proprietors of the different hotels and see how many delegates they are willing to take care of.

A communication was received from Messrs. D. Cockrell & Sons, tendering the hospitalities of the Peabody Hotel to the the members of the press who may be in attendance on the Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Hotels.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the chairman of the sub-committees be instructed to be at all times in readiness, or to have some representative from their committee in readiness, to wait upon the delegates as they arrive, and to convey and introduce them to the several houses to which they may be assigned.

On motion, the committee adjourned until Wednesday evening next at four o'clock.

GEORGE MELLERSH, Chairman.
B. B. BARKER, Secretary.

Good article 10-quarter bleached sheetings, 55c per yard, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The approaching Commercial Convention in this city is a subject that should have a deep interest in every citizen. A large number of visitors will be in Memphis on this occasion, and not only what they may decide in convention will have an important bearing upon our interests, but what they may say of us, when returned to their own cities, will perhaps still more seriously affect us. Memphis has extraordinary means of prosperity and advancement in its hands from the favorable situation it occupies. These advantages only require to be known to be appreciated. We endeavor to disseminate that knowledge by our newspapers, our Chamber of Commerce, and by every other means in our power, but the assemblage of a large concourse of strangers here, in the Convention, will enable men whose word is powerful in their respective neighborhoods to see for themselves what capital and enterprise would do in Memphis, and to spread that knowledge among them in an authoritative manner on their return from the Convention. None can be so anxious as to fail to see how much it would be to the advantage of our city to send from its midst five hundred influential men, all proclaiming what it is so important to us should be every where known, by a liberal hospitality, by a cordial welcome to the delegates, and by a display of the respect we feel for the mission on which they visit us, we can gain a host, every man of which is filled with kindly feelings towards us, and ready everywhere to defend our city from misrepresentations, to urge our claims, and to make known the excellence of our prospects, and the substantiality of the advantages we possess.

Good 10-4 sheeting, 45c; corsets worth $1 25 at 75c. Great inducements in domestics and house furnishing goods. Full assortment of Irish linens. Always in stock. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., 231 Main street, Clay building. 1w

EMBEZZLEMENT, GENEROSITY AND RELAPSE.—Mr. Moon, of Howard's Row, the well known cotton merchant, has a plantation at Moon's Landing, down the river, in Mississippi, which has for some time been in charge of Mr. H. H. Kimberly, a book-keeper well known in the city. Mr. Kimberly was entrusted with the management, receipts and expenditures of the plantation, but some time ago he came to the city, got into a drinking bout and squandered away about a thousand dollars belonging to the plantation, and a valuable gold watch of his own. The property probably went principally in gambling. When called to account for this discreditable misuse of property entrusted to him by his confiding employer, Kimberly acknowledged his error, expressed earnest regret, and solemnly promised that, if allowed opportunity to retrieve his misstep, he would apply himself diligiently to his work and repay every dollar he had so foolishly and so wickedly squandered away with a generosity rarely paralleled, and a trust that ought to have fortified every sentiment of honor yet lingering in the erring man's soul, his request was granted. He returned to the plantation and resumed his duties, for awhile all went on well. There was the appearance of genuine repentance and thorough reformation. Unfortunately it all proved but appearance, or if real, only temporary. Some days ago Kimberly came again to the city, and again plunged into the vortex of drink and gambling. This was too much for even such forbearance and indulgence as had been extended by his kind and placable employer. This time a different course was pursued, detective Ben Garrett was set to work to arrest the prodigal, who had again rushed "to the husks which the swine did eat." That officer discovered that Kimberly was staying with a woman of evil reputation, a Delilah who was sinking him yet deeper into the hell whose coals were of his own kindling. As with the possessed, of old, the demons were within; drink, gambling, and licentiousness had taken up their abode in the now corrupted heart of their victim, "and the last condition of that man was worse than the first." At the woman's house, officer P. Wright, found him, and announced to the infatuated, undone man, that he was a prisoner, accused as a felon of embezzlement. Yesterday, Kimberley was interrogated. He can not, or would not give any account of a sum of over four hundred dollars of his employer's money, he had this time in his possession. He said he got drunk and on coming to himself he found the money gone, he knew not how. The unhappy man remains under arrest.

Another lot of all wool cassimeres, 75c per yard, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, must always be a place of interest, if only because its Principal is General Lee, but its many excellencies and the accomplishments of its corps of professors, set it high among the educational institutions of the land, independent of other considerations. The presence in Memphis, for some days, of General Lilly, of this College, has called the attention of many of our citizens to the high position it holds, and from information the General has placed in our hands, we learn some facts of interest to all having the care of youth, and from which parents may be interested.

Especially we learn that it is in contemplation to have a *Tennessee endowment* at the Washington College, thus giving our State a special interest in its proceedings and in its welfare. General Lee has placed before the faculty and the public, a plan for extending the scientific and practical departments, bringing the resources of the college fully up to the demands and requirements of the age. A department of agriculture, with a farm for practical processes; a course of commercial instruction; a school of applied chemistry, for mining and manufacturing, and for application in the arts; and also a school of civil and mechanical engineering are proposed by General Lee. These courses will bring acquired theoretical knowledge to practical application, and start young men in life fitted for the career they have chosen. Diplomas and certificates will be issued in these departments, and besides the farm, there will be a workshop for the attainment of actual skill. With all these, the college offers the very highest advantages in classical studies, philosophy, mathematics, and the modern languages. This college originated in an act of liberality on the part of Washington, and under the Presidency of General Lee its reputation and usefulness will be advanced and increased.

Another large drive of men's British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE GENTLEMAN.—The Cincinnati papers announce the demise of Joseph Torrence, Esq., of that city, on the 27th instant, in the fifty-third year of his age. They are, as really they could not otherwise be, united in attributing to him all the qualities of a good citizen, with enlarged views and a true heart. Unobtrusive from boyhood, the same modesty marked the man; yet he filled many offices of importance, and always to the entire satisfaction of those, over whose interests he was called upon to exercise his discretion. He was the second son of George Torrence, long esteemed Treasurer of the county of Hamilton, and had for brothers, James and John, the latter, the present Mayor of the Queen City. His unostentatious liberality is contributed largely to public and private charities, and was open-handed in all enterprises for the benefit of his city. None in that city, probably, have a more complete cabinet of inhalation instruments. The system of inhalation for all diseases of the lungs, throat and neighboring parts is coming into general use, and the only necessary instruments for that process are in request. To meet the need Goodyear & Fails have procured atomizers for inhalation, atomizers for local anæsthesia, vaccinators, and also nasal douches. See the advertisement.

HIGH PRICED.—J. C. Davis was found yesterday morning peacefully sleeping on the sidewalk with the curbstone for a pillow and the bricks for his feather bed. Modest sleeping accommodations, apparently, but there are some luxuries whose price is not regulated according to the great commercial law of supply and demand, and the city will probably charge him five dollars for an hour or two's sleep, where he might have walked up and down all the day for nothing. Jimmy was not "wide awake" when he chose that bed for his sleeping.

DID NOT SPEAK ENGLISH.—The Municipal Court had an Irishman before it on Tuesday, as a witness, who could not speak English, he knew only the native Gaelic and could not speak the tongue of the Sassenach. J. C. Butler, Esq., was summoned to the court and sworn in as interpreter, and during an examination of over an hour he translated the questions asked to the witness and the replies given to the court.

Another lot ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. Gents' All linen handkerchiefs, $4 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

TRIBUTE TO OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BY MRS. J. C. H.

Softly, slowly, onward tread,
Low in reverence bow the head:
Deck with flowers each hallow'd grave
Where sleeps the unforgotten brave.
Where the winds float soft and slow,
O'er their couches, green and, low,
Let us come with solemn tread,
Bringing tributes to our dead.

Tributes to the lost and dear,
Those who smiled at dastard fear
Raised the standard of the South,
Bore it to the cannon's mouth.
Fought, and failed, bled and died
In their manhood's glowing pride.
So we come with silent tread,
Bearing tributes to our dead.

News in Brief.

Thr rowing club has received a fine new boat.

The law courts are dull—too much election on hand.

Mad dogs and bites are complained of in various parts of the city.

A negro died of small-pox, on Wednesday night, on Market street.

The Memphis District Sunday School Convention assembles at Hernando next Friday.

The ladies generally agree that the Johnson ball at the Overton was the finest of the season.

Our cry of down with the dogs is finding an echo—could a few fifes and drums be buried along with them?

The talent exhibited at the annual meeting of the Law Association was highly spoken of yesterday.

It is suggested that the ladies plant flying shrubs and flowers on the Confederate graves at Elmwood.

The wet, gloomy, depressing, but growing weather, was present again yesterday, making all out doors damp and uncomfortable.

Can we have the alleys and streets cleaned and put in decent condition by the time the visitors to the Commercial Convention arrive?

A man who had taken too much whisky was arrested yesterday on the charge of ill treating his wife. He said he was merely teaching her the Grecian bend.

Mr. Poston, who applied to be registered as a voter on the ground that he was a minor during the war, was unsuccessful, and he has appealed to the Supreme Court.

The farmers complain that the cold weather at the beginning of the month, and the rains and storms since, have thrown them terribly behind in their planting.

Delegates to the Agricultural Convention, at Brownsville, on Monday next, are requested to meet at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday at two o'clock.

Three of the "social evils," who might by the influences of Christianity and due maternal care, have probably been good wives and loving mothers, were yesterday fined five dollars each, for street-walking.

James Armstrong, who was charged with whipping women, has called upon us, and with manly earnestness denies the charge; he has been sixteen years in the city and has sustained a good reputation.

Somebody in Memphis thinks American Republicanism is too sick to stand, and wants to import English imperialism to take its place. That is like the boy whose father was bad of a fever, -he cried for the resurrection of his grandfather to assume the rule; I never have talked with my sister about the homicide before I was instructed by the court not to; I was in a house of Nan McGinnis' before she moved to Main street; I have talked with the lawyers about the facts; Whitfield had no pistol in his hand; he had his hand on a pistol; I could not tell whether it was in a belt or not; Doran had a pistol in his hand; I was standing at the folding-door; did not go into the room at that time; Doran had his pistol when he was backing; I ran back to the rear of the house; the firing commenced immediately; I closed the folding-door, as I left it; I think I heard four shots; I was on the back porch when I heard the last shot.

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The Latest Parisian Sensation.

Further particulars of the latest Parisian scandal and tragedy are contained in our foreign mails. The Marquise C—— de F, is the mother of four little children. In society she met and encouraged the advances of Commandant Theve, a married man, but separated from his wife, and possessed of considerable fortune. The intimacy is said to have lasted six months. M. Theve suddenly learned that an officer in his own corps shared the heart of the marquise. Resolved on vengeance he certainly devised the most frightful scheme that the human mind is capable of. Determined to prove to his brother officer that he had the marquise completely in his power, he summoned her to his barrack-room. What passed during the interval of her arrival and the moment when a shot, heard from within the locked doors of his apartment, attracted the attention of the officers in the neighboring rooms, is not known, but on bursting open the door, the marquise, partially undressed, and bearing marks of a recent struggle, pointed to a bleeding corpse lying on the bed. Commandant Theve had shot himself through the heart. An hour later his son, a young man of seventeen, came to the barrack to see his father. He was, however, prevented from entering the room where the body lay till the event had been broken to him by the brother officers of his father.

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JUST OPENED.—A complete, new stock of dress goods, latest styles of stripes, checks and solid colors, full assortment of new designs in parasols.
J. H. LOWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w No. 231 Main street.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* Court convened yesterday at the usual hour and proceeded with the examination of the remaining witnesses for the defense in case of State vs. Doran.

J. P. Foster was first called and sworn—I am jailor of Shelby county; know defendant; he has been stopping at my house since the day of the homicide; when he came to the jail he was thin and sickly; not near so well as he is now; he was complaining of his hand and had a handkerchief tied around it; it was his right hand; I am familiar with Smith & Wesson's patent pistol; they have a metallic cartridge; the ball has three rings on it; [here the ball found in the floor and heretofore in evidence was shown to witness;] this ball has four rings on it; [here a cartridge from the pistol, which it is shown Doran had at the time of the homicide, was dissected and the ball found to have but three rings.]

Dr. Dickinson, sworn—Am a physician; know Doran; know he had a crippled hand in January, 1869; had it wrapped up; I had not examined it, sometime before the difficulty, probably two or three months before.

F. Glassick, sworn—I am a dealer in and repairer of firearms; I know the Smith & Wesson pistol; they use a metallic cartridge; the balls all have three rings around them; I don't know of any pistol having a ball with more than three rings shot from a metallic cartridge; Sharp's breech-loading single-shot pistol uses a metallic cartridge; the balls are of two sizes; one of the same size as the Smith & Wesson ball and the other larger; the Sharp's single-shot pistol shoots a ball with four rings; the four-barrel patent shoots a ball with three rings; the single-shot pistol resembles at a distance a derringer pistol. [Here the ball cut from the floor was handed the witness.] This is a ball similar to those used in a Smith & Wesson pistol; I should say it had three rings only; it may have been shot from any pistol of the same calibre as the Smith & Wesson.

Cross-examined.—The single barrel Sharp uses a paper cartridge. This ball, I think, came from a metallic cartridge; the indentation in the ball resembling a ring may have been made by the ball coming in contact with a hard substance.

Miss Jenny Gower sworn—I resided on the 8th of January last on Second street, in Memphis, between Exchange and Market streets; I was at home on that day; Whitfield first came to my door and knocked, and asked for Doran; I told him Doran was not up; he then went to Doran's room and knocked, and the first thing I heard was Whitfield ask Doran what he meant by publishing the card; Doran told him he meant just what he said; Whitfield then said he had come to settle it; Doran told him that was no place to settle the difficulty; that there were other places to settle such matters; Whitfield said no, he was going to settle it then; I then ran back to my room, and in a few seconds heard four shots in quick succession; I heard some scuffling in the room in the corner near the folding door; Whitfield was very much excited; he put his left hand on Doran's left shoulder and his right hand on his pistol; Doran then backed toward the bed; Whitfield first put his hand on his pistol when he asked Doran what he meant by the card.

Cross-examined—I am a sister of Sue Campbell; I lived in the west room of the house in which Whitfield was killed; it was between nine and ten o'clock; I am not married; never was; Doran was staying with my sister; he was not the one to stay all night with me at that house; I am now boarding with Nan McGinnis, 153 Main street; I suppose it is a house of illfame; I receive men there; as many as I please; I was sick yesterday—too sick to come here; I am not very well yet; I have not talked with my sister since I was put under the rule; I never have talked with my sister about the homicide before I was instructed by the court not to; I was in a house of Nan McGinnis' before she moved to Main street; I have talked with the lawyers about the facts; Whitfield had no pistol in his hand; he had his hand on a pistol; I could not tell whether it was in a belt or not; Doran had a pistol in his hand; I was standing at the folding-door; did not go into the room at that time; Doran had his pistol when he was backing; I ran back to the rear of the house; the firing commenced immediately; I closed the folding-door, as I left it; I think I heard four shots; I was on the back porch when I heard the last shot.

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LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Washington has never been so destitute of people as at the present time. The hotels are deserted, the departments are without interest, and a season of general dullness in public affairs may be expected.

The public debt statement to be issued on Saturday next will, according to present prospects, exhibit a decrease of probably two million dollars.

There has been a lively contest between Senator Fowler and the Representative from the Nashville (Tennessee district, in regard to the Postmastership of Nashville. The incumbent is the father-in-law of the Senator. The Tennessee delegation effected the appointment of Mr. Hopkins, when the President, at the request of Senator Fowler, withdrew it before action was had in the Senate.

Horace Greeley has left for New York, but before his departure, it is said, he was promised that General Patrick H. Jones should be appointed Postmaster of New York city.

Saturday's steamer from New York will take out to France Minister Washburne, M. Bertheny, French Minister here, and Montgomery Gibbs. Washburne's credentials and instructions have been sent him by mail, and he does not again visit the city before leaving.

Sprague prints 185 more private letters in the *Globe*, for the first time omitting nearly all the signatures, and closing with the statement that those thus far printed are only a part of what he has received. The whole number printed is 657. He is reported to have put $40,000 into the old *Intelligencer*.

Spreaker Blaine has bought a $30,000 residence in Washington.

The Tribune Sensation—Dana on his Arrest.

St. Louis Democrat Special.]

NEW YORK, April 27, Midnight.—Charles A. Dana, editor in chief of the *Sun*, was arrested to-night on the charge of a libel upon John Russell Young in the exposure published in the *Sun* to-day. The bail was fixed at $10,000.

MEETING OF TRIBUNE STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Young is at the *Tribune* office to-night. It is understood the stockholders have a meeting to-morrow or Thursday. Mr. Greeley and Sinclair have returned.

THE SUN ON YOUNG'S CASE.

The *Sun*, to-morrow, will contain an editorial on Young's case, announcing the libel suit, and saying: "The reasons for exposing these transactions of Young appear to us very plain and very conclusive. He has for some years occupied a leading place on one of the most important and influential journals of the country. That journal owes the position which it holds in the public esteem to the honesty and conscientiousness with which it has been conducted. In selecting Mr. Young for this responsible position, its proprietors have put themselves in the hands of one who is, according to the evidence of his own friends, an unscrupulous intriguer, who has used his great power for improper purposes.

"He has not broken any statute. He has promised nothing more than he has been able to perform. He is not guilty of an offense of which the criminal code takes cognizance. The use by machine politicians of packing, checking and punishing his wrong-doing, is to bring it to the bar of public opinion—to expose it—to hold it up as it is. His deeds have been committed under cover of respectability and the good influence of the press, and it was for the press to take action against them. This it has done, and, under any similar circumstances, we should not fail to do it again."

OTHER ARRESTS RUMORED.

It is rumored to-night that other arrests will be made to-morrow, meaning possibly to include all attaches of the *Sun* office.

YOUNG'S CARD.

Mr. Young will publish a card to-morrow, replying to the *Sun's* expose, and denying the principal charges.

The Unattired Drama—A Glance at the Prevailing Amusements in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes:

Since the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn" were shelved, there has prevailed a general impression that the reign of female legs had passed away, but there never was a greater mistake. Those celebrated spectacles were professedly devoted to the ballet, which is by no necessity indecent, and in which a display

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Sunday)	10:20 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		6:00 a.m.
Accommodation (daily) arrives at Corinth at 10:30 a.m.		
Through Express	1:05 p.m.	4:35 p.m.

Arrives three minutes faster than city time. Ticket office, 279 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	7:00 p.m.	8 a.m.
Night Express	4 p.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 277½ Main street depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	6:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:20 a.m.	3:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 277½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 224 Jefferson street, or at 277½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....3:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT (Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all other East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., through stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m'd

Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Jackson, Bolton, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3:20 p.m.

Arrive at.....3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson Railroads, at.....3:20 p.m.

Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Ohio Railroads, and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.....5:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....6:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Gaisbourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at...11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.

Our general market was quiet and, it may be said, was dull for most leading articles. The weather was unfavorable and beside depressing trade, was the cause of much anxiety as regards planting and the crops. Planters are unable to do anything at present, and can only watch for a favorable change in the weather and a decline in the rivers, which cover the bottom lands. It is folly for New York exchanges to talk of a crop of 3,000,000 bales colton this season, and it is equally unwise for planters to try and make it at the cost of corn, esculents and provisions, since it can only result in a material reduction of prices for our leading staple and the importation of meats and breadstuffs at largely increased prices; all of which while benefiting the North and West must necessarily at the same time impoverish the South. In the report of the President of the Illinois Central Railroad for 1868 we find the following paragraph which we commend to serious consideration as suggestive of the policy which the agricultural interest of the South should pursue:

"The Southern States not taking their usual supplies of food from the North, our traffic in that direction has declined. This loss is, I think, temporary, and will be restored to us at an early day. As the South is again engaging largely in the production of cotton and corn, we may expect to supply them with breadstuffs and provisions, when our business in that direction will be re-established.

We submit this paragraph without comment, as it is itself fully suggestive of the dangers that threaten the South should it go back on the programme of 1868, by which it was raised from the lowest depths of poverty and despair and started afresh on the highway of prosperity. It is said we want immigration. Let the cost of living be cheapened by due attention to the necessaries of life and immigration will pour in rapidly. One thing we would impress on the minds of planters is that low middling uplands cotton is now offered for October delivery, in New York, at 22c, though its present value is 27¾c. This may not have much weight, and the sellers may come out at the "little end of the horn", but the fact is nevertheless significant as showing the effect of real or apparent increased production of cotton this season. It is not strange that the exceptionally high prices of cotton should tempt planters to invest too heavily in this staple. The risk is great and it is hoped therefore the results may justify the course; but it may well be doubted that good can be the result. All experience shows the danger of trusting to cotton to the exclusion of cereals and other products of the soil. We doubt, however, that with all the efforts put forth, over 2,500,000 bales can be raised in the South this season. It is true that a greater breadth of land will be planted in cotton and that fertilizers will be applied to a great extent in the gulf and Atlantic states, but all this will barely offset the decreased labor supply and the unfavorable weather there as well as in the border states.

As we have said, business was dull to-day. A few country merchants were in town, but most of these attended the trade sale of Gottlieb & Ezekiel, wholesale auctioneers and commission merchants, corner of Second and Adams streets, where, for the past few days, dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, groceries, glassware, etc., have been sold at considerably less than the market rates. This is a style of business peculiar to the large cities of the North and East, although a new feature in Memphis mercantile circles. Hereafter, it is said, there will be regular trade sales every Tuesday and Thursday. There was a good attendance of city and country buyers at the sale this morning, and considerable competition was apparent, but prints and sheetings of various brands were sold at 1@3c below the regular market prices. The only fault that can be found with this is, that it competes too sharply with regular merchants, who are so heavily taxed in various ways as to render them unable to compete successfully with anything of this kind. Goods now offering all kinds of merchandise at prices as low in many, and lower in some instances, than it can be bought at in St. Louis, Cincinnati or Louisville. The goods sold by Gottlieb & Ezekiel are mostly consignments, of which a large proportion is direct from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. They sell only at wholesale.

The money market is easy and well supplied with exchange, for which there is a fair demand. Considerable money has been released that was tied up in cotton, and there is still a great deal held in this way. The demand is comparatively light, and it is so difficult to determine,

[illegible]

Cotton Market.

The advance in gold and sterling exchange, coupled with intelligence of activity in New York, imparted more strength to the market and caused buyers on European account to come forward with more confidence, in addition to which there was a fair accession of Eastern orders. As a consequence there was more competition and sellers were enabled to work off their lists at more satisfactory prices than realized yesterday. Sales were about 1,300 bales, of which a table of 500 bales low middling at 26¼c was the most interesting item. It was taken on Boston account. Among the sales were also 37 and 30 strict

the paper at easy rates, say ¼@1 per cent. per month, at the bankers' in rates of exchange there is no notable change.

Gold was higher in New York to-day, it opened at 133¾, was 134¼ at noon, and closed at 134¼. Exports were $200,000. Dealers here bought at 133@133½, and sold at 133¾@134¼, but reported no transaction of note, as the demand and offerings were both light. The Government sold $1,000,000 gold in New York to-day at 134¼.

Scrip was without material change. Street brokers were in the market at 70@71 for county, and 76 for city, for both of which there was a better demand in view of the approaching condemnation of property of delinquent tax-payers. It was difficult, however, to get hold of either at these rates, particularly city, which was held generally at 78. It is understood by the chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee that the decision of Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court, does not affect the bonds already out of the new issue. These are about 80 in number. The balance, should Judge Smith be sustained by his associates of the Bench, can be used only for funding the past due indebtedness of the city at the time the issue of bonds was authorized. This will not interfere much with ease of city finances, however, beyond giving the Finance Committee some trouble to provide for the July interest on the funded debt. The employes of the city are paid up to the first of the month and there is still a little money in the Treasury. It is at least gratifying to be assured that the city will get through without resorting to an issue of scrip, which was the end the "scrip ring" had in view, when it sued out the injunction.

In stocks and bonds there was little apparent movement. We note a dealer's sale of 120 shares of Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock at 49. No Memphis bonds on the market. Government securities opened quiet in New York, but at noon Fisk & Hatch were buying heavily and the general list was ¼@⅝c higher. The steamer from Europe had 3,000,000 francs. Sterling exchange advanced to 109½ for sixty day bills. The closing quotations for Government bonds were as follows:

Bonds of 1881	118½@118¾
5-20s of '62	117½@117¾
5-20s of '63	117½@117¾
5-20s, new, of '65	119½@119¾
5-20s, new, of '65, reissue, as shall	116½@116¾
5-20s, new, of '67	116½@116¾
5-20s, new, of 68	116½@116¾
10-40 bonds	105 @105¼
Pacific 6s	106 @106¼

Dispatches also report money stringent at 7 per cent. on call. Southern securities were dull; old Tennessee quoted at 60@60¾ and new at 68¾@68¾, with no sales. Railway and express shares were also inclined to dullnes, but closed active and highers. We quote closing quotations as follows:

Wells & Fargo Express	35¾
American Express	40½
Adams Express	41¾
United States Express	61
Merchants' Union Express	15
Quicksilver	30½
Canton	61¾
Pacific Mail	94¼
Western Union Telegraph	34¼
New York Central	174½
Erie	
Hudson	155¾
Reading	96¾
Chicago and Alton	139
Chicago and Alton preferred	139
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	73¾
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	78
St. Paul	77¾
St. Paul preferred	88¾
Fort Wayne	138¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Michigan Central	135
Michigan Southern	101
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97¾
Cleveland and Toledo	107
Rock Island	107
Chicago and N. W.	87
Chicago and N. W. preferred	90

An impression of the five dollar greenback, in which the words, "This note is secured, etc.," was run out about one-eight of an inch to the left of center of the bill, has long been considered a counterfeit. This note has been examined, however, by the proper officers of the Treasury and pronounced genuine, though no account is given of the irregular position of the words in question.

Treasurer Spinner has issued a circular informing all National banks that have deposited in the Treasurer's office in trust to assure public moneys in their hands, that all future applications for exchange of such securities will be declined, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. The circular was doubtless the result of inquiries of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, who received the following specific reply relative to the Pacific sixes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 22d instant, inquiring whether the Pacific Railroad currency bonds are acceptable as security for circulation of National banks is received.

By a late decision of the Secretary of the Treasury the practice of receiving these bonds for circulation securities has been discontinued.

Very respectfully,
W. R. HURLBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

The New York Shipping List of Saturday gives the following view of mercantile affairs in that city:

The volume of trade is beginning to increase somewhat, under the salutary influence of an easier condition of the money market. The banks have been considerably strengthened by the influx of currency from the West and South, and as the Controller has fixed the 17th instant as the date for their returns, under the new dispensation, a relaxation from enforced contraction contributes to the improved feeling in financial and commercial circles. This is plainly apparent in the comparative freedom with which mercantile paper is negotiated. A measurable degree of buoyancy has thus taken the place of the despondency of last week, and as there is now an appearance of returning monetary ease, it is altogether probable that business matters generally will be so quickened that the latter part of the season will partially make amends for the short comings of the winter and early spring. It must be admitted that there are a good many elements in the commercial situation calculated to discourage business enterprise, but the machinery of trade in a country like ours cannot long remain stationary. One of the principal barriers to a free exchange of commodities is the extreme prices at which commodities, with some few exceptions, are held. The high rates of taxation, of labor and other causes more or less occult, have contributed directly to this result; but the tendency of commercial values, with some exceptions, appears to be toward a lower range, under an accumulation of stocks, and the elimination of some of the speculative props of inflation. We do not suppose that the equilibrium between industry and commerce, which has been so rudely disturbed by the events of the last few years, can be restored without the aid of judicious legislation; but, if the horde of useless speculators and middle men, who have been buying and holding commodities by the aid of borrowed money, can be forced, by a lack of profits, into new and productive fields of enterprise, leaving the business of effecting the commercial exchange of the country in fewer hands, prices will be very apt to settle down to a level with the means of the people. It is one of the great compensations which always spring from the intervention of a period of commercial dullness, that it compels non-producing classes into the ranks of useful labor, and thus recruits and strengthens its productive forces. Gold has fluctuated considerably, rising to 134¾ on Thursday, falling back to 133¾, and closing 133¾. The decline was caused by the announcement that the Treasury Department will be a seller of gold to the highest bidder, through the form of sealed proposals, on each succeeding Thursday, commencing 29th instant and continuing until further notice. This official notification has been variously criticised, some contending that it is unwise on the eve of the disbursement of the May interest, while others regard it as an eminently wise movement. The only just cause for adverse criticism appears to be the uncertainty as to the amounts to be offered, the announcement being simply indefinite in its terms. But whether this has arisen from an oversight or is the result of a studied purpose to keep the speculators in the dark, it is rather difficult to determine.

The fall in the price of gold has had a depressing effect upon the speculative markets, and the tendency of prices is downward. Money is in good supply at 6@7 per cent. on call, and the bank statement of Saturday will show a large increase in the surplus reserve. Foreign exchange is weak, and the tendency of rates is downward. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent., and the Bank of France has followed the example. The Bank of England has also increased its specie reserve £1,000,000 during the week. The Bank of France has increased its specie reserve 20,000,000 francs during the week. The Bank of England has increased its specie reserve £1,000,000 during the week. The Bank of France has increased its specie reserve 20,000,000 francs during the week.

good ordinary (river cotton) at 25½@25¾c; 151 good ordinary at 26½c; 133 low middling at 26½c; 5 do. at 27c; 9 do. at 27c; 3 do. at 27c; 14 do. at 27¼c; 29 and 13 strict low middling at 26¾@26¾c; 93 low middling and middling at 26¾c; 8, 17 and 16 low middling at 26c; 48 do. at 26¼c; 19 do. at 26c; 33 ordinary at 26c; 18 and 36 good ordinary at 25½c; 4, 6 and 9 do. at 25c. We quote:

Ordinary	24 @25
Good ordinary	25 @26
Low middling	26 @26½
Middling	26¾@27
Strict middling	27 @27½
Good middling	28 @28½

The New York market closed active at 28½@28¾c for uplands. The Liverpool market closed firm at 11¾d for uplands.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, April 29, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	240
Received previously	236,941—237,181
	237,228
Exported to-day	490
Exported previously	218,115—219,005
Stock on hand and in transit	18,223

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 127 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 28; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 35; per river, 40; wagons, 10; total, 240 bales.

Exports were per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 100 bales; per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 350 and per river 440; total, 490 bales.

Decrease of stock 650 bales.

A Manchester letter of the 8th inst. says:

The past week has been quiet; the transactions have been few in number and chiefly to supply pressing wants. Prices are nominally unchanged, and though producers may be willing to concede a little, buyers for the present keep away. The very heavy imports of cotton into Liverpool this week would, under other circumstances, cause a decline in prices here, but the market is kept steady owing to the limited production of yarns and goods and the consequent smallness of stocks. The tendency of the market is in favor of easier rates.

In regard to crop prospects in Texas, the Galveston *News* says:

The crop prospects are fair generally throughout the State, and with propitious seasons the yield of cotton, sugar, and corn, will be unusually large. The farmers and planters are, we understand, making more strenuous efforts than they have since the war to produce largely of the staples valuable in the markets of the world.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens firm at 11¾d for middling, and 12¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 8,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market quiet and steady, and prices unchanged. Sales reached 10,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market firm at 11¾d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans. Sales 10,000 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK April 29, 10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opens firmer. Uplands 28¾c.

12 m.—Cotton market firm but quiet. Uplands 28¼@28¾c.

4 p.m.—The market closes a little firmer and moderately active. Sales to spinners of 765 bales; for speculation 1,000 bales; for exports 13,520 bales. In transit 1,551 bales. Ordinary 25c; good ordinary 26¼c; low middling 27¾c; middling 28¼@28¾c; good middling 30c. Contracts were made for 100 bales of low middling, deliverable in April, at 27½c.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50. Imitation Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On Vessels returned $3 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—Dull at $6 per bbl for good spring Reds.

BRAN—In scant supply and firm at $1 40@1 50 per hundred.

BLUE LICK WATER—On consignment $3 50 per keg.

BUTTER—Choice scarce; common to good, 30@40c.

BACON—An advance asked but market not quotably changed. As a general thing, clear sides are held at 17¾@18c and shoulders at 14c, in store, but there were offerings of the former at 17½ and of the latter at 13½@13¾c. Uncanvassed hams move very slowly, but choice new canvassed hams are firm at 20@20½c.

BEANS—Dull. In a jobbing way navy are slow at $3@3 25 and common nominally $2@2 75 per bushel.

CORN—Market easier and rather more active since yesterday, shelled selling on levee at 76@76½c under, and 75c generally asked. A consignment in store was closed out at 74½@75c, but 77½@80c are the asking rates.

CORN MEAL—A small consignment of fresh bolted was partly sold on levee at $3 30 but $3 50 is the asking rate for lots in store. Kiln dried is held in store at $3 65@3 75 per bbl and is dull.

CHEESE—Scarce; New York Factory 27c, in a small way.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC.—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Cove oysters, 1 lb cans, $1 60 and 2 lb cans $2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lbs, $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 doz; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs, $4 25; pears, $4; strawberries, $4; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $6; brandy cherries, imported, $7; sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $4; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per doz, $1 25; tomato catsup, $1 25; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3.

COFFEE—Market dull. In a jobbing way Rio ranges from 20@25c and Java 36@38c, according to quality.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ₮ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 25 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels to $60), $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

COTTON YARNS—Standards are quoted as follows: No. 400, 23c; No. 500, 21c; No. 600, 19c; No. 700, 18@16½c.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 oz, and 24 to 26c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—No apples or peaches coming in. Selling prices for bright are as there is now an appearance of returning monetary ease, it is altogether probable that business matters generally will be so quickened that the latter part of the season will partially make amends for the short comings of the winter and early spring. It must be admitted that there are a good many elements in the commercial situation calculated to discourage business enterprise, but the machinery of trade in a country like ours cannot long remain stationary. One of the principal barriers to a free exchange of commodities is the extreme prices at which commodities, with some few exceptions, are held. The high rates of taxation, of labor and other causes more or less occult, have contributed directly to this result; but the tendency of commercial values, with some exceptions, appears to be toward a lower range, under an accumulation of stocks, and the elimination of some of the speculative props of inflation. We do not suppose that the equilibrium between industry and commerce, which has been so rudely disturbed by the events of the last few years, can be restored without the aid of judicious legislation; but, if the horde of useless speculators and middle men, who have been buying and holding commodities by the aid of borrowed money, can be forced, by a lack of profits, into new and productive fields of enterprise, leaving the business of effecting the commercial exchange of the country in fewer hands, prices will be very apt to settle down to a level with the means of the people. It is one of the great compensations which always spring from the intervention of a period of commercial dullness, that it compels non-producing classes into the ranks of useful labor, and thus recruits and strengthens its productive forces. Gold has fluctuated considerably, rising to 134¾ on Thursday, falling back to 133¾, and closing 133¾. The decline was caused by the announcement that the Treasury Department will be a seller of gold to the highest bidder, through the form of sealed proposals, on each succeeding Thursday, commencing 29th instant and continuing until further notice. This official notification has been variously criticised, some contending that it is unwise on the eve of the disbursement of the May interest, while others regard it as an eminently wise movement. The only just cause for adverse criticism appears to be the uncertainty as to the amounts to be offered, the announcement being simply indefinite in its terms. But whether this has arisen from an oversight or is the result of a studied purpose to keep the speculators in the dark, it is rather difficult to determine.

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THE

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expression of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the palm to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-eight columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchie.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved in appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the van as the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who fully understand their business; and to many of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one that gives them all the news, political and local, in a reliable form, and otherwise generally posted in the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless and bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see the evidences of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Reporter.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and spicy paper is now offering a low rate that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Galloway is an able, entertaining, and reliable editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its Daily News, Market and Telegraphic reports, its miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials, all combined render it worth the price. Its Weekly is 2 per annum, and Daily $10. See advertisement for club rates. It is published by M. C. Galloway & Co.—[Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE presented it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay they have made to improve their paper will be appreciated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it receives, and more too, for its patriotic and unselfish advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Panola Star.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the land, and the ability with which its editorial columns have been conducted has already placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Tipton Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, instead of seven, as heretofore. We trust that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its enlarged form.—[West Tennessee Whig.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this handsome and thoroughly live paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would ask for our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—[De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvement, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's special attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, for 1869, in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and handwriting the business of no equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove other than judicious and remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Galloway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Somerville Independent.

MEDICAL.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH

—IS IN—

THE BLOOD.

PHYSICIANS, after carefully examining the component parts of Rosadalis, will find them to be Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Tonic in their nature, and, therefore, will have no hesitation in recommending it to patients suffering with impurities of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. No medicine has ever been

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before the public endorsed by so many physicians. There has always been a prejudice among professional men against patent nostrums, claiming, as they do, to cure everything; and this prejudice is not without good cause, i. e. the ingredients being always kept secret; but, in Rosadalis,

NOTHING IS HIDDEN.

We desire the physician, as well as the patient to know its contents, the formula we give here being published on every package.

O

Rosadalis Serofularia (Turkey Corn), Stillingia Sylvatica (Queen's Delight), Zanthoxilum Fraxineum (Prickly Ash), Chimaphilla Umbellati (Pipsissewa), Iodidium Potassi, three grains to teaspoonful.

Below will be found the indorsements of many physicians, who have used Rosadalis in the treatment of Scrofula, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, Inflammatory Rheumatism, etc. etc.:

S

BALTIMORE, MD., March 4th, 1868.

I believe Dr. Lawrence's "ROSADALIS" to be the BEST ALTERATIVE IN USE, and therefore cheerfully recommend it as such.

THOMAS J. BOYKIN, M. D.

BALTIMORE, February 10th, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medi-

A

cine. The other, a case of scrofula, of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the Formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Yours truly,
R. W. CARR, M. D.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alterative, etc., and take pleasure

D

n recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.
L. A. SMITH, M. D.
J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.
R. G. BARHAM, M. D.
W. G. DUGGAN, M. D.
E. BARNS, M. D.
R. W. KING, M. D.
S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.
W. J. BULLOCK, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1868.

A

DR. F. OLIN DANNELLY, now of this city, formerly Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the Middle Georgia Medical College, Chief Surgeon State of South Carolina during the war, Vice-President Georgia Medical Association:

DR. LAWRENCE: I have carefully examined your formula for the ROSADALIS, and recommended it to several of my patients. The combination is a happy one, and must prove a potent remedy in all diseases requiring the virtues

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of a great alterative medicine. I wish you great success. F. OLIN DANNELLY.

Baltimore, April 23d, 1868.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY, N. C., May 2d, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—Please send me immediately, per Express to Tarboro', two dozen more bottles of your Rosadalis. I have carefully examined its Formula, and have used it in my practice, in a number of cases. I am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt, the best Alterative I

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ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, etc., with much satisfaction to myself and patients. I have also used it in Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, (one a terrible case of eight years standing) in which it acted with surprising and satisfactory effect, making a quick and thorough cure. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to Physicians and others as the most reliable Alterative now known.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. NOBLES, M. D.

S

From the Southern Home Journal, May 30th, 1868.]

ROSADALIS.—We believe that the invention by Dr. Lawrence of his compound extract of Rosadalis is a really advancing step in the progress of the medicinal art. We have used it in our family, and can, therefore, testify personally to its merits. Is may with certainty be depended on in any kind of scrofula, and in all diseases originating in an impure state of the blood; and most of "the ills which flesh is heir to" are caused by a vitiated condition of the life-current. The Rosadalis is no quack medicine; wherever introduced, it has been used and highly recommended by regular physicians. Should any of our readers, afflicted with disease, wish to try this excellent remedy, they should call at their druggist's and get a supply at once.

ROSADALIS

IS SOLD BY ALL

Respectable Druggists.

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PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE

AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and